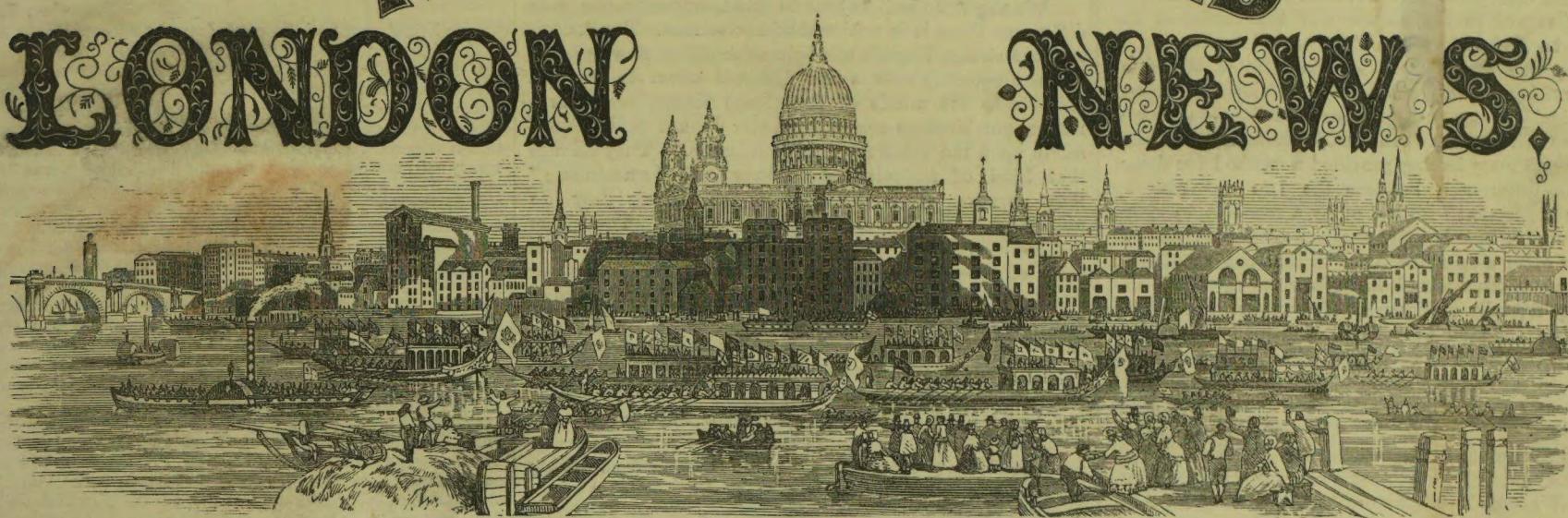


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THE ROYAL BODY-GUARD SEARCHING THE VAULTS OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

AMERICAN CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Considerable disappointment has been felt by the British public in regard to the nature and the extent of the claims to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva by the Government of the United States of America, arising out of the alleged infraction by England of the obligations imposed upon her by international law during the Civil War between the Northern and Southern States. The Treaty having provided a method for determining the differences between the two countries by "amicable settlement" instead of by a recourse to arms, it was naturally, but hastily, assumed by people on this and on the other side of the Atlantic that the relation of the two Governments would henceforth be regulated exclusively by friendly sentiments. It is not required of us, we think, to abandon that hope. There cannot be a doubt that the American case, of which a summary has been given to the public in the *New York Times*, puts forward demands of a highly extravagant and somewhat absurd nature on behalf of the United States as against the United Kingdom. These demands appear to be far more in the vein of Mr. Sumner's celebrated speech than we in the Western Hemisphere can readily reconcile with good taste or good feeling. In case we are condemned by the Court of Arbitration for negligence in the discharge of our duties as a neutral Power, the Americans claim compensation not merely for the destruction of vessels and cargoes by the Alabama and cruisers of that class, but also for the expenditure of the United States Government in pursuit of those cruisers, for the increased rate of marine assurance, for the loss occasioned by the transference of the commercial shipping of American merchants to British hands, and for the prolongation of the war, in as far as it was caused by the depredations of the Alabama and vessels of like character, and for the augmentation of the national expenses consequent thereupon. All these are put down in the American case as claims "growing out of" British negligence in suffering the Alabama and similar Confederate cruisers to escape from our ports; and should these claims be admitted to the extent by the Court of Arbitration to which they have been urged, it is conjectured that the lightest sum which we may eventually be called upon to pay to the American Government will be at least two hundred millions sterling.

We deeply regret that President Grant has thought fit to give his sanction to the statement to which we have above adverted. In our English fashion of looking at things, the claim made upon us appears to be, not only inconsistent with that friendliness which characterises the tenour and spirit of the Washington Treaty, but also indicative of an ungenerous temper on the part of the Americans, which we had fondly believed had ceased to exist. The mere fact of its having been put forward disagreeably reminds us that the point of danger has not yet been wholly passed. We have faith, it is true, in the sobriety of judgment which will govern the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration. We rest confident expectations upon the reasonableness of the counter-case to be submitted by the British Government. We have a tolerable acquaintance with the facts to be dealt with, and with the principles of international law which will be applied to them. Nevertheless, looking to the uncertainty of human judgments, and to the unknown influences by which they are occasionally warped, we cannot but own to a certain uncomfortableness of feeling that the American case has taken the form of exaggeration that it has. Still, it may be fairly suspected that most of the apprehensions excited in the minds of the British public by this turn of events are groundless in their character; and that the outcome of the contention between the two parties to this international suit will probably be both final and satisfactory.

We have to bear in mind, in the first place, the true character of the process of which this American case constitutes a prominent feature. It is essentially a law process in which, not the demands of the plaintiff, but the judgment of the Court, will govern the issue. That Court has been constituted in conformity with the Treaty of Washington, and consists of highly-skilled judges appointed for the occasion by the Sovereigns of England, Italy, and Brazil, and by the Republics of America and Switzerland. Every one of the judges nominated by the Powers we have specified may be safely believed to represent the highest authority in regard to international law, skill in the application of it to the facts put before them, and impartiality in decision, that could have been selected by the Power whom he represents. The stage of the judicial process at which we have now arrived is simply that which, in the analogous case of a private lawsuit, would be the statement made by the advocate on each side on behalf of his client. We cannot draw any safe conclusion from the premises put forward, and argued upon, as to what the parties endeavouring to sustain them really anticipate as the result of their efforts. In a private case for damages, for instance, a nominal sum of £5000 may be named by the plaintiff, although he would think himself extremely fortunate if £500 were awarded to him by the Court. The legal presentation of a case should always be distinguished from the strict justice of the issue which it demands. It might have been more in accordance with the dignity of one great State suing another for damages to confine itself within the limits of moderation. This, however, is in the

main a matter of good taste, and we are not obliged to assume that want of good taste infers a serious disregard of moral obligations.

We might do well to bear in mind, moreover, the wide difference there is in national characteristics. The American case strikes English minds in a far different way from, and consequently with a far different effect to, what it exhibits to the minds of Americans themselves. As a nation, our kinsmen across the water do not pride themselves upon the cultivation of sentiment. They admire that kind of audacity which they call "smartness"; they approve of it when it is successful, they do not greatly condemn it when it fails. They like it for its own sake, even more than for the sake of the results which it may secure. In their statement of a case some considerable extravagance of assertion and demand, together with the ingenuity which is called into play in sustaining it, suits the national idiosyncrasy, which prizes acuteness beyond solidity. To concede of generosity what might possibly be upheld by law is not their habit. We may make too much, therefore, of that which simply illustrates a characteristic feature of the people with whom we have to deal. They have put their case before the arbitrators in that form which is most in harmony with their mode of thinking. It happens to be a form which we in England cannot appreciate. Our methods of doing business differ from theirs. We like, and think we have reason to like, our own methods best. But we are scarcely warranted in rushing to the conclusion that, because they have presented their case in a way which does not commend itself either to our taste or to our judgment, they are therefore actuated by a more unfriendly disposition than ourselves.

It should not be forgotten either that this American case has been framed in accordance with the maxims, habits, and practices of the legal profession. The demands put forward in it may be technically, but are not really, the demands of the great American community. No doubt, that community would be glad to receive some hundreds of millions of pounds sterling from this country, if they could receive it as the reward of what we as well as they might feel to be due to the dictates of justice. But we much question whether they would desire to obtain even the largest sum at the certain expense of good feeling between the two nations. Making every deduction for the seemingly unappeasable enmity of the Irish section of the United States population, we believe that the large majority of the American people—they who constitute the pith, and virtue, and character of society in that country—would regret, rather than rejoice in, an unfair advantage obtained over England by any unexpected success of a sophistical case. We do them injustice, we think, in ascribing to them an *animus* which is only to be found in the legal management of their suit against ourselves. It does not fairly represent them as they are, but mainly as they appear to us through the distorting legal medium through which their demands are presented. On the whole, therefore, whilst we are not inclined to under-estimate the awkwardness of the situation brought about by the American case, we are still less disposed to imagine that it will seriously interrupt the friendly feeling of the two nations.

SEARCHING THE VAULTS AT WESTMINSTER.

The readers of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's interesting memoirs of "Her Majesty's Tower," one volume of which is filled with a complete narrative of the Gunpowder Plot, will remember all the circumstances of Guy Fawkes's nefarious attempt to blow up King James I. and both Houses of Parliament. The Fifth of November is no longer observed with a special thanksgiving in our churches, and there are few towns in England where its celebration with blazing bonfires, with burning effigies, and with exploding rockets, squibs, and crackers, is still kept up as zealously as it used to be when some of us were boys. There is one curious relic, however, of the peculiar arrangements by which our ancestors, since the beginning of the first Stuart reign, nearly 270 years ago, thought fit either to perpetuate the memory of that wicked treason or to provide against the renewal of a similar danger. We are reminded by the approaching commencement of the Parliamentary Session, that it is the custom of the Serjeants-at-Arms, on the eve of opening the Session, to order the vaults beneath the throne in the House of Lords to be carefully searched by a party of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, with a view to the personal safety of our beloved Sovereign, in case she were to be present next day, and to deliver her gracious Speech by her own lips, as her loyal subjects best like, when it suits her health and convenience so to do. It is not to be expected that this perquisition, in the days of Queen Victoria, will ever detect the existence of any more formidable enemy than a rat or a cockroach; but the solemnity of the procedure is worthy of remark. At the same time, it may be observed that there really seems to be more danger from above than from below. The fall of one of the pinnacles of the central tower during the late gale of wind is a rather alarming sign of the premature decay of Sir Charles Barry's sumptuous building. It is said that the stone in some parts of the exterior is already crumbling to pieces from the effects of the atmosphere. The fragments of the pinnacle crashed through the roof of the palace, and fell upon the floor of the telegraph-office in the central lobby. Suppose they had fallen in another direction, broken into the House of Lords, and smashed the throne? That superstitious fanatic, Mr. Bradlaugh, whose credulity would have befitted a monk of the Middle Ages, might have hailed this accident as an omen of the Republican Revolution he is so fond of predicting. We can only say of this, *Absit Omen!* and of the Queen's Throne, *Esto perpetua!*

A conference was opened on Tuesday, in Manchester, to discuss the causes of intemperance. Almost every speaker had a different panacea for the ills of drunkenness; but ultimately a resolution was passed in favour of decreasing the number of public-houses and fixing a uniform hour for closing.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The political event of the week fraught with the most interest to English readers is the condemnation of the Cobden Treaty by the Commission of the National Assembly charged with examining the various proposals for maintaining it with certain modifications or for denouncing it *en bloc*. In the course of the brief debate which preceded the vote a certain hesitation was shown in recommending the denunciation of the treaty without some kind of qualification, as it was thought so positive a step would embarrass the diplomatic negotiations known to be going on between the two countries; and eventually a preamble was agreed to setting forth that the Assembly, in condemning the treaty, had no intention of returning to the system of legislation prevalent prior to the year 1860, the date of the inauguration of free trade in France. It has been intimated that the Government is in complete accord with the opinions expressed in the report of the Commission; so that, should the negotiations now in progress fail, we may look for formal notice of the abrogation of the treaty being given, on the part of France, by the close of the present week.

Spite of formal free-trade phrases, however, the National Assembly has been occupying itself during the past few days in discussing the clauses of a new Protectionist law relative to the French merchant navy. It is some consolation to find that the free-trade minority of the Assembly, which on Thursday last could only command 130 votes, had swelled by the Saturday to 289; still the Protectionists achieved a signal victory on the occasion of the final voting, on Tuesday, when the numbers were 442 in favour of the Government measure, opposed to 239 against it.

The recent crisis, which might have left France temporarily without an acting Chief of the State, appears to have led numerous deputies to think the moment opportune for the nomination of a Vice-President of the Republic; but, on the matter being mooted to M. Thiers, he replied, with emphasis, that he should regard any such appointment as an act of personal hostility, as, in case of his illness or death, M. Dufaure, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, was empowered to act in his place. The result is that the proposal, which was thought to have originally emanated from the Orleanist party, has been laid aside.

The question of re-establishing gambling-tables in France, which, it will be remembered, M. Thiers was instrumental in abolishing in 1836, has been lately a good deal ventilated in the newspapers, and the President of the Republic is even said to have favourably received a deputation which sought an interview with him on the subject. No doubt the rejection of the proposed tax upon raw materials has placed the Government in a serious dilemma, and by certain easy believers it is thought possible that M. Thiers, if only to spite the Opposition, may listen to a proposition which would certainly yield a considerable addition to the revenue, and balance the Budget without more ado. Among the numerous projects on foot for paying off the German war indemnity there is one recently laid before the Budget Committee by M. de Souberan, which is attracting considerable attention, although M. Thiers is stated to be opposed to it. It is a loan of four milliards, issued in obligations of 100f., to be repaid at 200f. in sixty years, a bonus of upwards of six millions being declared every year. M. Buffet has taken in hand the defence of the project.

Monsignor the Count de Chambord appears determined to keep himself before his partisans and the public, although his chances of ever mounting the throne of France are even remoter than those of the ex-Emperor. The *Union* published the other day a fresh manifesto from Frohsdorff, in which the aspirant to the throne of St. Louis announces—first, that he will never abdicate; secondly, that he will never abandon the white flag; and, thirdly, that nothing will ever compel him to become the legitimate King of the Revolution. The Legitimist journals, naturally enough, consider that this document deals a complete deathblow to all projects of fusion between the heir of Charles X. and the Orleanists, new rumours of which have lately filled the Paris newspapers.

The Communist trials still continue at Versailles, and it is announced that Blanqui is shortly to be brought before one of the courts-martial sitting there. The only recent trial of interest has been that of the general secretary of the Ministry of Exterior Relations, an individual named Olivier Pain, a sanguinary partisan of the Commune, who has been condemned to transportation in a fortified place. The *Journal Officiel* states that out of some 20,000 insurgent prisoners who have been examined as yet, more than 17,000 have been set at liberty, for want of evidence against them. This accounts for the number of ragged, emaciated, hungry, and morose-looking individuals one observes creeping about the streets of Belleville, Menilmontant, and Montmartre, whom the Gardiens de la Paix eye with a distrustful air, which they return with unmistakable scowls. It was reported some days ago that attacks had been made upon sentries in the outer boulevards; and, if such has been the case, the culprits are doubtless to be found among the released insurgents, whose sanguinary tendencies have by no means been restrained by several months' sojourn on board the hulks. It is certain that the return to the capital of thousands of bad characters, without occupation or any means of obtaining work, their former employers having filled up their places during their enforced absence with workmen from the provinces, can only give an additional stimulus to crime; and it behoves the Government to devise some means of coping with a difficulty which, if left to its own development, will be productive of new political and social troubles.

Apropos of the Communists, Charles Lullier, the head ex-naval Lieutenant and Commander of the National Guard for a short period after the revolution of March 18, recently attempted to escape while on his way from Versailles to Clairvaux, where he was to be imprisoned, by jumping out of the railway carriage in which he was making the journey, accompanied by three police agents. These latter, however, sprang out after him, and he was immediately recaptured and taken on to Clairvaux by the next train.

Last Saturday was the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris, and, contrary to general expectations, the theatres were not closed, nor did the long-talked-of proclamation of the Government appear. Save that the flags of the mairies and public monuments were covered with crape, and black flags were suspended from several houses, there was nothing whatever to mark the sorrowful anniversary.

A dreadful railway accident has recently occurred between Antibes and Nice, to a train passing over the bridge which spans the Brague, two of the arches of which gave way, when out of the thirteen carriages composing the train nine were precipitated into the torrent beneath. Ten passengers are reported killed, fifteen more or less grievously wounded, and six, by an extraordinary piece of good fortune, met with no injury whatever. A singular accident has also happened at Nice,

part of the rocks overhanging the town having given way on Thursday last, falling like an avalanche upon the houses beneath. Two or three people were killed, and several houses all but destroyed.

M. Victor Place, late French Consul at New York, has been condemned by the Court of Appeal to two years' imprisonment and 2000f. fine for misappropriating the public funds in the purchase of weapons of war during the blockade of Paris.

The Bank of France, it is announced, is on the point of issuing five and ten franc notes, consequently the shabby little bold billets of the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Société Générale will be withdrawn from circulation in the course of a few days.

Two rich farmers, father and son, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Assize Court of Versailles for supplying the Prussians with cattle and grain during the war.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Monday, when a proposition signed by fifty-three members was submitted to exclude all Germans from the club. The motion was rejected by a resolution to pass to the order of the day.

The French troops in Constantine have captured Boney Rao, an important insurgent chief.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, when Senor Sagasta read the decree dissolving it, many passionate speeches were made, and the uproar was indescribable. Sagasta read the document amid a perfect storm of noise and confusion. The elections are to take place on April 2.

The re-establishment of the octroi duties at Barcelona led to a riot in that city on Monday. The official telegrams represent the affair as unimportant.

A New York telegram states that an English vessel has been captured by a Spanish gun-boat for landing contraband of war in Cuba. According to a Madrid telegram, the Spanish Government intend to send 8000 men to the island.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the budget of revenue for 1872. The committee on the budget has adopted the loan of 300 million lire.

It is telegraphed that a reconciliation has taken place between the Pope and the Czar, brought about at the reception of the Grand Duke Michael at the Vatican; also that the Italian Government has abandoned its intention to expropriate the Basilica San Vitale, on a protest from the Pope. A new journal, *L'Espérance de Rome*, has appeared. The despatch from Rome says its programme is "War to Catholic Institutions." Father Hyacinthe is among the writers. It is now denied that the Pope has authorised Polish priests to preach in Russian. The Czar has demanded the nomination of five Catholic Bishops, and the Pope replied that the Bishops would be accepted if worthy, and would be recognised at the next consistory. The Government is reported to have ordered that in Rome ecclesiastics, male or female, must not be represented on the stage at all.

The Pope has sent a donation of 1000f. to the sufferers by the late fire at Florence.

In reply to an address presented by the committee of Catholic delegates, protesting against the transfer of the legations accredited to the Government from Florence to Rome, the Pope stated that the Church militant had been abandoned, but that they only would be guilty who should refuse to defend her.

GERMANY.

The Lower Chamber of the Prussian Parliament terminated, on Monday last, the preliminary deliberation on the Budget for 1872, with the exception of the estimates for the department of Public Worship and Instruction and the proposed augmentation of the salaries of public functionaries, which were discussed on Tuesday. There was, on that day, a debate on the abolition of the Catholic department, hitherto attached to the Ministry of Public Worship. Dr. Falk, the new Minister, defended the change, and Prince Bismarck said he had recommended it to the King four years ago. He complained of the hostile attitude of the Catholic press, and urged the House to hold itself aloof from theological quarrels.

The official gazette publishes a law extending to Alsace-Lorraine the clause of the Imperial German Constitution which relates to the military system, as well as the provisions of the law on obligation to military service.

RUSSIA.

The city of Schamachi, in the Caucasus, was, on Sunday, totally destroyed by a succession of earthquakes. Few houses remained standing, and many lives have been lost.

Prince Gortschakoff has signified to the United States Government that, M. Katacazy having had to be recalled, as an unacceptable representative, he will for the present appoint no successor, but be represented by an agent without any diplomatic rank. Mr. Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, is likewise prevented from staying at his post, and has gone to Nice "for the sake of his health."

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Rangoon in the flagship Glasgow on Sunday. He landed on Monday afternoon, when he was enthusiastically received. He was to hold a reception of Burmese on Tuesday, and distribute gold medals and necklaces of honour among the principal nobles and gentlemen.

There is further news of the Looshai expedition. General Bourchier and staff left camp on the 25th ult., with a wing of the 44th Native Infantry. Next day they were fired on by a large party of Looshais, who were concealed in the bed of a rocky stream, with heavy jungle on both sides. The enemy were driven out by a brilliant charge of infantry, chased up the hill (5500 ft. high, the despatch says), and afterwards driven from two formidable positions. General Bourchier was wounded in the head and arm, but not severely. There were four killed on our side, and a few wounded. A desperate attempt was also made to annoy the rear; but the enemy suffered severely and was driven off. A Looshai village was burnt, on the 29th ult., with considerable loss to the enemy, but none to the troops of the expedition.

The Queen has approved of Mr. William Wedderburn Arbuthnot as Consul for Madras and the Presidency thereof for the King of Sweden and Norway.

Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, has been appointed a member of the Council of India.

The Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India, has offered the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Madras to the Earl of Morley, but his Lordship has declined it.

Advices from Liberia state that Mr. J. J. Roberts has been unanimously elected President, a post which he filled at the organisation of the Republic.

The great parliament of the gypsies, which is held once every seven years, is to be held this year at Cannstatt, in Germany, out of deference for King Joseph Reinhard, who is ninety-eight years of age, and not able to undertake any long journey. Delegates of all gypsy tribes will attend the parliament to deliberate on common interests.

We hear that Mlle. Christine Nilsson has made arrangements to sail from New York for England on April 20 next, in order to fulfil her engagement at the opera in London.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has presented the Rumford medals to Mr. J. Garrison, jun., of Philadelphia, for his invention of safety boilers.

Sir Richard M'Donnell's term of office as Governor of Hong-Kong will expire in March next, and he will be succeeded by Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., at present Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

Mr. Richard Lewis, of the Western Circuit, the well-known secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, has been appointed honorary member of the Société Royale et Centrale des Sauveteurs de Belgique.

The Australian newspapers contain additional information of the exploits of the white settlers in the Fijian group. A number of Englishmen accompanied a native force on the "war path," and found amusement in "knocking over natives at 1200 yards." A writer in the *Fiji Times* denounces the infamous pastime in which some of his countrymen indulge; and says, "It is absurd to speak of this warfare as a contest of civilisation against barbarism. It is nothing but a war of one form of savagery against another, in which all the cold-blooded atrocity, all the bloodthirsty love of murder for its own sake, all the spirit of reckless, indiscriminate massacre seems to be on the one side which wears the thin disguise and claims the title of civilisation."

Sir Samuel Baker, writing from Ismailia on Oct. 20, says that, after a most horrible voyage of five months and twenty-two days, the expedition arrived there. It is impossible to adequately describe the difficulties of the journey. The White Nile being closed, the Bahr Giraffe is the only route—such as it is—to Gondokoro. His vessels, fifty-eight in number, including a large steamer—drew from four to four and a half feet of water, and for months his men had to cut canals and to deepen channels with spades and hoes to enable the vessels to pass. Some of his men had been killed by the Baris savages, who, however, were soon cowed. The most serious matter is the dislike of the officers and troops to the object of the expedition; the stopping of the slave trade is hateful to them. The country is magnificent, and he never saw such superb forests of tamarind trees. He will not have another opportunity of writing for nearly twelve months. In another letter Sir S. Baker reports the death of Dr. Gedge, and says there has been a sad loss of life from malaria and fatigue.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Dermer, Edward Conduit, to be Vicar of St. Philip and St. James's, Oxford. Eaton, H. Knight; Vicar of Christ Church, Stafford. Eddrup, Prebendar; Rural Dean of Averbury. Green, V. T.; Vicar of Littlemore, near Oxford. Hughes, Thomas Collingwood; Rector of Billing, Parva, Northants. Keddie, Robert Antrom; Incumbent of the Vicarage of Toller Whelme. Littlewood, W. E.; Vicar of St. James's, Bath. Loveridge, Robert Richard Whatwood; Vicar of St. Philip's, Bethnal-green. Sedgwick, J.; Rector of Stoke-Climland, Cornwall. Sikes, J. C.; Chaplain of the North Surrey District Schools, Anerley, Norwood. Smith, J. W.; Rector of Steppingley, Bedfordshire. Tapsfield, E.; Vicar of Nether Stowey, near Bridgwater. Wade, Nugent; Canon of Bristol. Winter, George Robert; Rural Dean of East Bradenham.

The Bishop of London has given notice that he will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 26.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord A. Hervey) has been presented with his portrait by his friends at Bury St. Edmunds.

At the offertory, on Sunday week, for the restoration fund of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, an anonymous donor contributed four £50 notes in an envelope.

The primary visitation of the Bishop of Oxford will commence at his cathedral city on April 16. That of the Bishop of Peterborough is fixed for October.

The week's special services with which the restoration of the tower and the nave roof of Chester Cathedral was announced to be celebrated commenced last Thursday afternoon, being St. Paul's Day.

A purse of money has been presented to the Rev. Richard M. South, on his leaving Mereworth, as a mark of the esteem and respect felt for him during the eight years he was Curate in that parish. The school children gave him an inkstand.

A movement has been set on foot by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with the consent of the Archbishops and Bishops, to commemorate the death of Bishop Patteson and his fellow-sufferers by raising a fund which shall supply two necessary wants of the Melanesian mission—viz., a new churchship and a church in Norfolk Island.

It is proposed to erect a memorial window in honour of Dr. Jenner in the parish church at Berkeley, in the chancel of which edifice lie his remains. The sum of £200 is still wanted, and Lord Fitzhardinge remarks that if every medical man would contribute one vaccination fee material assistance would be rendered.

The Dean of St. Paul's has announced that "The Secular Lectures" which have been delivered on Tuesday evenings, and which Canon Lightfoot was to have continued through February, must be suspended on account of the necessity of making immediate arrangements for the Thanksgiving Day. It is not at present known whether the Sunday evening services under the dome are to share the same fate.

On Sunday morning, at Westminster Abbey, Dean Stanley preached in aid of the Printers' Pension and Orphan Asylum Corporation, and inaugurated in its behalf an Abbey Pension Fund in commemoration of the art of printing, the first press having been set up by William Caxton in its precincts. The congregation was exceedingly large, numbering upwards of 3000 persons. The collection amounted to £93.

The New Testament Company of Revisers met at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat as usual, till six o'clock. The company is engaged on the fifth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. The members present were—the Bishop of Gloucester, who presided; the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Salisbury and St. Andrew's, the Deans of Westminster and Rochester, the Master of the Temple, Archdeacons Bickersteth and Lee; Canons Blakesley, Kennedy, Lightfoot, and Westcott; Professors Angus, Eadie, Moulton, and Newth; Prebendary Humphry, and Mr. Hort.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday, presented to the Senate four memorials bearing on the question of the higher education of the working classes. These memorials are from Rochdale, Crewe, Leeds, and the North of England Council for the Education of Women; and they appealed to the Senate to appoint a syndicate or devise means to consider the educational

needs of these classes. They wish the University to take the initiative in forming classes on a broad and permanent basis in large centres of population, and connect itself, as a corporate body, with such classes.

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPoS.

WRANGLERS.

Ds Webb, John's	15 Langley, Emmanuel
2 Lamb, Trinity	16 Gallatly, Pembroke
2 Lock, Gon. and Caius	17 Dinnis, Peter's
4 Richardson, Trinity	18 Madden, Queens'
5 Rives, Trinity	19 Aldous, Jesus
6 Cook, John's	20 Morshead, John's
7 Taylor, Trinity	21 Smith, Peter's
8 Warren, Gon. & Caius	22 Kempe, Trinity
9 Boughey, Trinity	23 Adams, Pembroke
10 Bradbury, Gon. and Caius	24 Spencer, Trinity
11 Stokes, Clare	25 Bond, Clare
12 Woodhouse, Trinity	26 Benson, John's
13 Provis, Clare	27 Andrew, H. M., John's
14 Wiles, Trinity	28 Ogden, Mary Magd.
	29 Dickens, Trinity Hall

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Biden, Downing Wall, Emmanuel	1 Bidon, Peter's
White, Sidney Sussex	2 Farr, Sidney Sussex
	3 Hutt, Sidney Sussex
4 Hill, Catherine's	4 Davidson, Clare
47 Cook, Trinity Hall	5 Flaxman, Trinity
48 Marshal, Trinity	6 Thomson, Catherine's
49 Evans, John's	7 Montague, L., Trin.
50 Morrice, Trinity	64 Penny, Sidney Sussex
51 Case, John's	8 Ladel, Sidney Sussex
52 Whitnell, Trinity	9 Withington, Corpus Christi
53 Lewis, Gon. & Caius	10 Gordon, Trinity Hall
54 Harries, John's	11 Jekyll, Trinity
55 Gooch, John's	12 Masters, Mary Mag.
56 Sneyd, Pembroke	13 Elwin, Pembroke

Burrows, Jesus

Taylor, Clare	14 Gore-Booth, Corp. Ch.
Barton, Peter's	15 Perry, Corp. Ch.
Wreford, Pembroke	16 Goodson, Trinity
Caine, Christ's	17 Margerison, John's
French, Emmanuel	18 Brodie-Innes, John's
Tyser, Trinity	19 Arathoon, Trinity
Smale, John's	20 Goodfellow, Peter's
Leventhorpe, Jesus	21 De Mattos, Trinity
Oliver, John's	22 Le Mesurier, Downe
Hocklin, John's	23 Ellicot, Trinity
Neville, John's	24 Carrel, Catharine's
Bonfellow, Corp. Ch.	25 Terry, W. G., John's

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

EGROTANT.

Greenwood, Trinity; Higgins, Trinity; Norton, St. John's; S. E. Smith, Sidney Sussex; W. W. Whytehead, Corpus Christi.

The installation of Sir William Sterling Maxwell as Rector of the University of Edinburgh is to be made next Monday. Dr. John Muir, Edinburgh, has presented to the *S�atus Academicus* £100, to be given as a prize to the candidate who shall manifest the highest proficiency in the examination for the degree of Doctor of Science in the department of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology. The competition will be open to graduates in arts by examination (of not more than seven years' standing), of any British or recognised colonial University.

The Rev. R. C. Stiles, late Scholar of Brasenose College Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Shepton Mallett; the Rev. J. R. A. Washbourne, Pembroke College, Oxford, a Master in the Cathedral School at Gloucester; and Mr. S. J. Rowton, B.A., late Scholar of University College, Durham, to the Mastership of the Fifth Form at Epsom College.

Four ropes used for drawing up part of the scenery in a pantomime at Hanley were, the other evening, discovered to have been cut; but bore the weight of several persons representing fairies, who thus narrowly escaped serious injury.

A "Country Subscriber," who applies for information respecting the Titlepage and Index of Vol. 59, has omitted to give his name and address. Will he please to furnish us with them, so that a properly-printed copy of the Number in question may be forwarded to him?

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, is about to establish, under the title of *Naval Science*, a professional magazine, to be devoted to the improvement of naval architecture, marine engineering, steam navigation, and seamanship. It will be published quarterly, and will be edited by Dr. Woolley, the Director of Education to the Admiralty, and Mr. Reed.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was accompanied by Countess Spencer, distributed the prizes to the students at the Royal Dublin Society's School of Arts on Monday. The Lord Lieutenant congratulated the successful students, and spoke of the great value of art-education, in which he was glad to be able to say Dublin had taken a prominent position. His Excellency held a Levee on Tuesday, which was numerously attended; and in the evening the Marquis of Hartington gave a ball at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, which was attended by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has proposed to give a tract of land lying between the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, of the value of upwards of £10,000, for the formation of a public park for the district, on the condition that the inhabitants will subscribe the necessary funds for laying out the park and approaches. Mr. Darnton, solicitor, ex-Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne, has also offered to convey a plot of land containing about nine acres and a half, and also a large mansion thereon, known as the "Highfield Estate" (late belonging to Abel Harrison, Esq.), to form part of such park, for £2000. The Highfield estate is subject to a yearly chief rent of £131, payable to Lord Stamford, which his Lordship has also consented to forego.

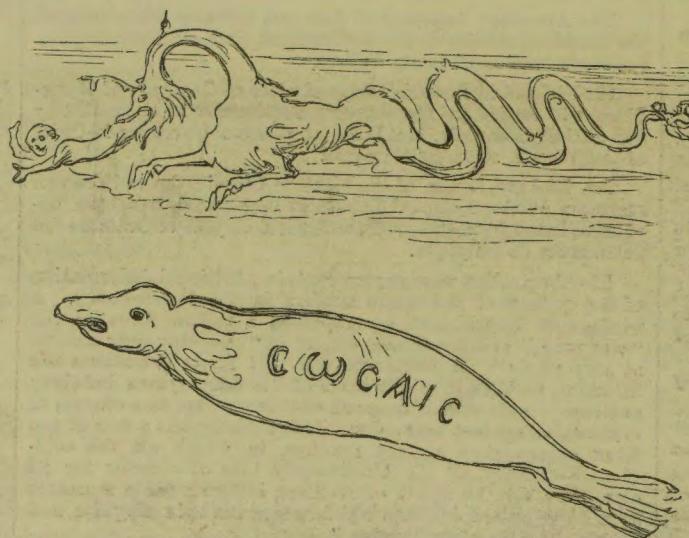
ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

Among the sketches taken by our own Artist in Rome, which have been engraved for the last two Numbers of this Journal, was one of the entrance to the Jewish catacombs at St. Urbano, in the Appian Way. The very numerous and extensive Christian catacombs, of which there are fifty or sixty within three miles of the city walls, must have received, during the first six centuries of our era, several millions of dead bodies. The aggregate length of all their galleries is estimated at 350 miles. They are found on every side of Rome, and it seems probable that they were the ordinary burial-places of the city population after the establishment of Christianity by the Emperor Constantine as the official religion of the State. But, originally, there is no doubt, the practice of laying the remains of their departed friends in these underground vaults, instead of burning them and storing up their ashes in funeral urns, as the heathens did, was privately resorted to by the Christians of Rome, as by the Jews before them. The galleries and chambers excavated for this purpose were often situated in the gardens of wealthy members of the

SKETCHES IN ROME.

Church. In some instances these places still bear the names of their ancient owners, amongst whom are Priscilla and Lucina, devout Roman ladies who lived in the time of the Apostles; and Flavia Domitilla, a niece of the Emperor Domitian, banished for her attachment to the new religion. The early Christians did not call these places catacombs, but cemeteries, a word signifying that they were made for the departed to lie and rest there.

The catacombs are formed in the granular tufa, of a dry and porous nature, which is the substance of nearly all the low hills of the Campagna, as well as of the Palatine. The galleries, usually crossing each other at right angles, are from 3 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and seldom above 8 ft. high. Their sides are hollowed out so as to present ledges or shelves, 7 ft. or 8 ft. long, which are one above another, like berths in the cabin of a ship. Here the bodies of the dead were placed, being first embalmed with spices and wrapped in fine linen, to imitate the mode of our Lord's interment at Jerusalem. The open side of the recess was then closed with a slab of marble, which sometimes bore an inscription of the name and date. Two or three corpses belonging to one family were occasionally laid together. Besides these "loculi," as the tombs so constructed were termed, there were larger sepulchres, called "Arcosolia," for persons of greater note, especially for bishops and martyrs; they had a sarcophagus cut in the rock, with an arch built over it, forming an apse at the end of the niche occupied by the tomb. The upper slab of a tomb is said to have been used, in some cases, as an altar for the sacrament received by the congregation on the anniversary of the saint's death. The galleries frequently lead to "cubicula," or square chambers, surrounded with tombs, which are lighted and ventilated, in

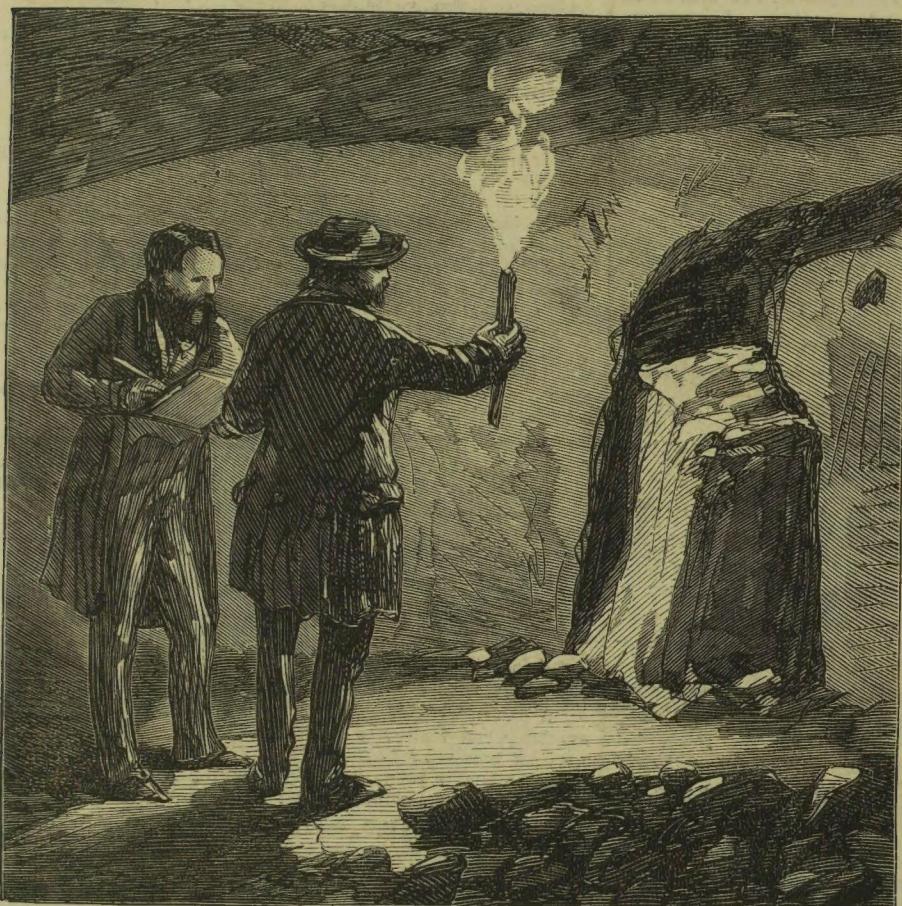


THE FISH, A CHRISTIAN SYMBOL IN THE CATACOMBS.

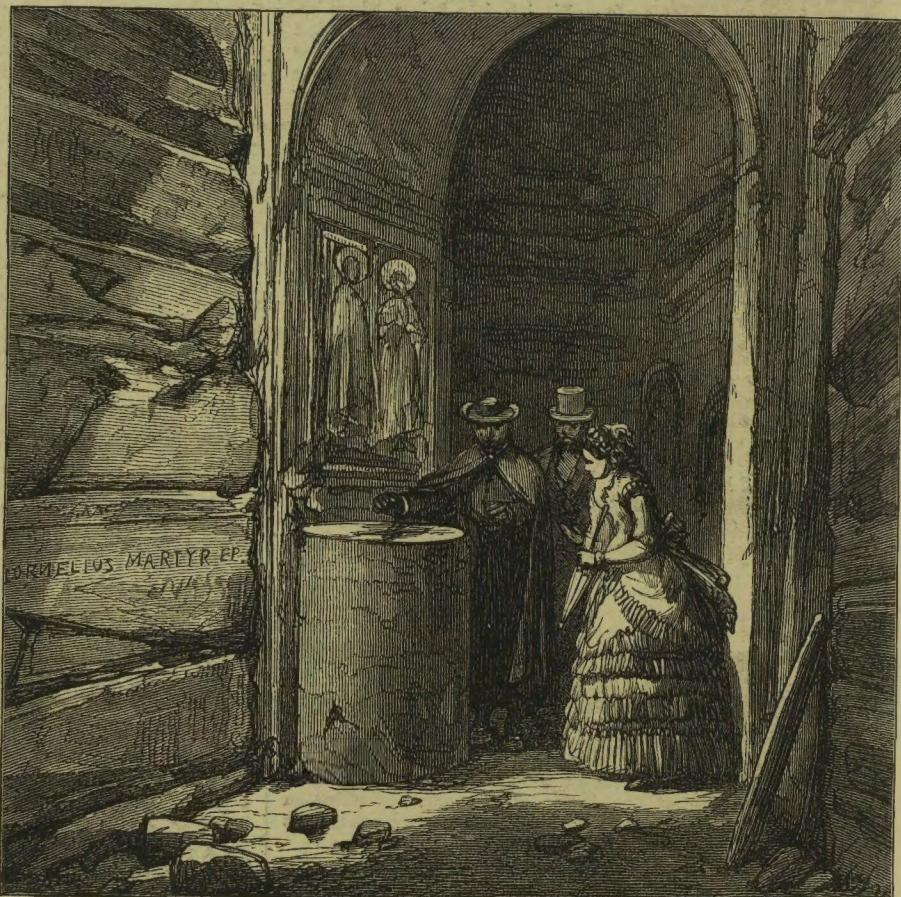
some of the catacombs, by a perpendicular shaft. There is reason to believe that these apartments were chapels or places of worship for the Christians to assemble in at times of persecution. Where three or four small chambers adjoined each other, the entire crypt would give room for more than a hundred persons. There are stone chairs or seats for

the presiding bishop and the deacons of the church. The walls are frequently decorated with rude frescoes, some of which represent groups of figures and incidents of Bible history; but most of them display symbolic objects—the dove, the sheep, the fish, the phoenix, the anchor, the ship, the vine, the palm and olive branch. The Fish, of which we give an illustration, is a figure expressing an alphabetical rebus: the Greek word ICHTHUS, which means fish, contains the initial letters of the words forming this title, in Greek, "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour."

The catacombs of St. Calixtus are situated in the triangular space between the Via Appia and the Via Ardeatina, beyond the Cœlian Hill. They include the catacomb of St. Lucina and two or three others, which seem to have been originally made apart from each other and to have been united at a later date. Here is the sepulchral chamber of several of the early Bishops of Rome, each of whom was styled a Father, or Pope. The names of Lucius, who died in A.D. 232; Fabianus, A.D. 236; Anterus, A.D. 235; and Eutychianus, A.D. 275, are inscribed here in Greek letters; and it is supposed that St. Urbanus, A.D. 223, and St. Sixtus II., who suffered martyrdom, A.D. 258, in the neighbouring cemetery of Praetextatus, were also buried in that of St. Calixtus. The tombs of these Popes were preserved with great care by their successor Damasus, a hundred years later, who has left an inscription in Latin verse expressing his reverence for them, and who built a chapel at the entrance to the catacomb. The cubiculum or chamber of St. Cecilia, in the same catacomb, has an arcosolium, in which the body of that saint was deposited by Urbanus after her martyrdom. Another passage leads to the cubiculum of St. Cornelius, who lived in the



SPECUS OF AQUEDUCT IN THE CATAOMB OF ST. PRISCILLA.



CUBICULUM OF ST. CORNELIUS, IN THE CATAOMBS OF ST. CALIXTUS.

middle of the third century, and was put to death by Gallus, at Rome or Civita Vecchia, on the same day with his friend and correspondent, St. Cyprian, of Carthage. The walls are painted with rude portraits of both these sainted Bishops, each holding the book of the Gospel in his hands, and dressed in his episcopal robes. There is a fragment of an inscription, "Cornelius Martyr," still visible. The tomb of Cornelius is a wide loculus above the altar; his body was removed to

Germany in the Middle Ages. In front of this cubiculum is a short pillar, which supported the ever-burning lamp of oil maintained before the shrine; a few drops of this oil were sent by Popes to Kings or Queens as a most precious gift.

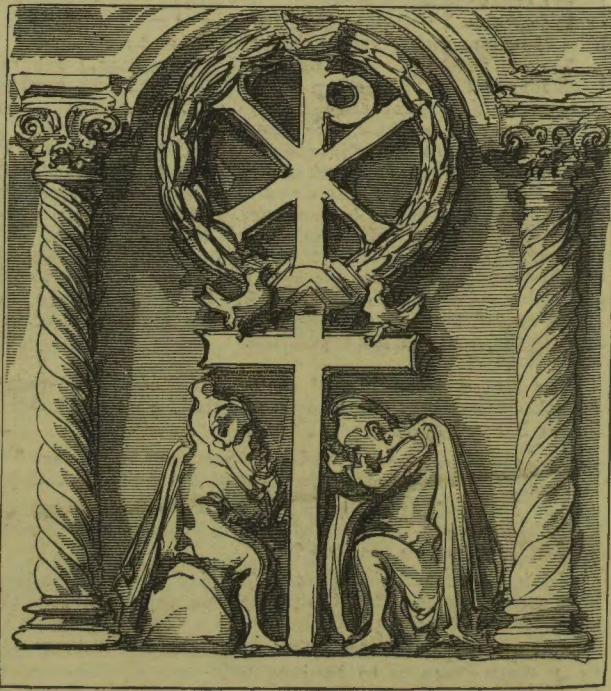
The catacombs of St. Agnes, a mile beyond the Porta Pia, those of St. Sebastian, and those of St. Nereus and St. Achilles, are usually visited by strangers who feel an interest in this subject. Human bones, and even whole skeletons, are to be seen lying in some of the tombs. The cemetery of St. Thraso and St. Saturninus, outside the Porta Salara, and that of St. Priscilla, farther on the same road, north-east of the city, contain some remarkable wall-pictures, one of which, in St. Priscilla's catacomb, represents a female with a child; another shows a young woman receiving the veil from a Bishop. There is an aqueduct crossing this catacomb, and one of the reservoirs is shown in our Artist's sketch, with himself and the guide looking into it.

It is worth while to compare these Christian places of sepulture with such of the older Roman tombs as those of the Scipio family, an illustration of which was given last week, or with the "columbaria," the ranges and tiers of "pigeon-holes," as that name implies, which the Romans used to hold the urns with the ashes of their dead after the process of burning. These columbaria, as may well be supposed, were not used for the mortal remains of the aristocracy, but of the middle classes, freedmen and servants, or clients of the Roman nobles. Three columbaria in the Appian Way, near the Tomb of the Scipios, belonged to the household of the Cæsars; and the inscriptions prove that, amongst the persons whose ashes were placed here, in the reign of Tiberius, were two of the librarians employed in the Palatine Library, the Greek and the Latin librarian; a medical attendant of the Emperor, a midwife, a silversmith, a cymbal-player, and the members of a musical band, or company. The bodies of slaves were not burned, but were cast pell-mell into large pits. In the time of the Antonines the custom of burning the dead began to be exchanged for that of burying them entire. This was not imitating the example of the Jews and Christians, but returning to the primitive usage of Republican Rome before its acquaintance with Greece.

The collection of Christian sarcophagi, or coffins, in the museum of the Lateran Palace, is of great interest. There are more than twenty, sculptured with many designs—of the Father and the Son, Adam and Eve and the Serpent, the



COLUMBARIA, ON THE APPIAN WAY.



STANDARD OF CONSTANTINE ON A SARCOPHAGUS IN THE LATERAN MUSEUM.

S K E T C H E S I N R O M E.



CATACOMB OF ST. THRASO AND ST. SATURNINUS.



AECOSOLIUM IN THE CATACOMBS OF ST. CALIXTUS.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 2, at Sealkotes, Punjab, the wife of Captain A. Oldham, 12th Kelat-i-Ghizie Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Fiesole, Bath, Ellen Victoria, the wife of Commander A. G. Bogle, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at 8, Selby Villas, Sout's Penge Park, the wife of Francis McDonald Robertson, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Parkside, Beckenham, the wife of C. O. F. Cator, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride, by the Revs. W. Morley Punshon and S. M. Rice, Mary E. McCay, of Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A., to Isaac Jenks, jun., of Wolverhampton. No cards.

On the 29th ult., at the British Consulate, Paris, and on the 30th, at the Cathedral of St. Louis, Versailles, Auguste A. Morlet, eldest son of the late John M. Morlet, Esq., of South Norwood, Surrey, to Marie, youngest daughter of the late Richard Albert Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Muckridge House, Youghal, Ireland, M.P. for the county of Tipperary.

On the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Flack, Louis Edouard Beaujieu-Lieutenant-Colonel 66th Chasseurs-a-Pied, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, to Mary Eugenia, daughter of Alexander Macalister, Esq., late of Loup and Torrisdale, Argyleshire.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, 15, Hyde Park-terrace, George Holland Ackers, Esq., of Moreton Hall, Cheshire.

On the 20th ult., at Hotel Bellevue, Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, France, George Ashlin, of Arundel-terrace, Brighton, aged 72.

On the 26th ult., at Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, Frederica Paulina Maria, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carmarthen, Dumfriesshire, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Lord William Campbell.

On Dec. 31, 1871, at his residence, Boston, Jamaica, the Rev. Thomas Tromp Tyrell Orgill, upwards of thirty-three years Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Portland, in that island, in his sixty-first year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 19th ult., at Freshford, near Bath, Mary Emily, wife of A. Schoales, Esq., daughter of the late Rev. Sir Robert Shefield, Bart., and relict of the late S. F. Cox, Esq., formerly Captain 1st Life Guards, and of Sandford Park, Oxon, in her 71st year.

On the 29th ult., at the Vileta, Emsworth Thomas Ingle, Esq., M.D., in the 78th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., at 18, St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, of diphtheria Catherine Georgina, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, late 76th Regiment, formerly 92nd Highlanders.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Bryngwyn House, Monmouthshire, Edwyn Bateman Morgan Cheslyn, Esq., aged 44 years.

On the 23rd ult., at Rystone, near Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, the Rev. Lewis Balfour Clutterbuck, of Newark Park, and Hector of Doynton, Gloucestershire, and Justice of the Peace for the same county, aged 49.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

Sexagesima Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Sparrow Simpson, Minor Canon, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., probably, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Hereford.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; probably, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Sandford, M.A.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Arthur Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Royal Institution, monthly meeting, 2 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Spenger on the Ishmaelites and the Arabs; Mr. C. Horne on Burials at Lissas).

Royal Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry). Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Scammon on the Construction of a Brewery).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. G. Henslow on Natural Philosophy and Modern Philosophy).

Medical Society, Lettsomian Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Habershon on the Liver). Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Arthur Arnold on the Political Enfranchisement of Women).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Harris on Hereditary Transmission; Mr. Howarth on Darwinism; Drs. Channock and Blake on the Wallons).

Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (concert by Mr. J. C. Beuthin).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Arthur Rigg on Mechanism).

Dontological Society, 8 p.m.

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. B. De Fonblanque on the Control Service).

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Meeting of Parliament. Meeting of the Clergy at Lambeth Palace, 11 a.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Circulatory System).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Value of Water in India).

St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. the Dean).

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Marriage of the Queen, 1840. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Donne on the Theatre in Shakespeare's Time).

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 41	9 21	10 2	10 43	11 24	—	0 3
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 21	10 2	10 43	11 24	—	0 3	3 1

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.—Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.—Copies which are to be sent abroad must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:

Africa, West Coast of (a) — 1d. Germany — — — — 2d.

Alexandria { via Southampton — 1d. Gibraltar { via Southampton — 1d.

— via Brindisi — 2d. — via France — 3d.

Australia { via Southampton — 1d. Holland, via Belgium — 2d.

Austria — 2d. India { via Southampton — 2d.

Brazil — 2d. Italy — 2d.

Canada — 2d. Mexico (a) — 2d.

Cape of Good Hope — 1d. New Zealand — 1d.

China { via Southampton — 2d. Norway, via Denmark — 5d.

Constantinople, via Marseilles — 2d. Spain — 2d.

Denmark { via Belgium — 3d. Sweden, via Denmark — 4d.

Egypt, via Southampton (a) — 1d. Switzerland — 2d.

France — 1d. United States — 2d.

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

An Edition is printed on thin paper for foreign postage, the ordinary Edition is charged double the above rates.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Read at 10 A.M., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
Jan. 24	28.810	45°9	38°4	•83	0°-10	40°8	49°5 SW. SSW. S. 533 •090
25	28.998	45°0	42°1	•90	9	41°8	47°4 S. SSW. 235 •225
26	29.356	45°6	42°8	•96	9	39°4	46°5 ESW. SSE. S. 152 •085
27	29.834	45°8	39°3	•86	10	41°2	46°1 N. NW. 112 •000
28	•	•	•	•	•	36°1	42°4 NNE. NW. S. 188 •000
29	29.918	43°8	41°7	•93	10	35°4	46°9 S. SSW. 432 •030
30	29.850	47°2	42°3	•85	9	43°9	50°0 S. SSW. 314 •000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected — 28.688 23.981 29.810 30.017 29.988

Temperature of Air — 43°3 45°9 44°7 43°3 44°0 47°3

Temperature of Evaporation — 40°6 43°8 43°7 41°5 43°3 46°8

Direction of Wind — SW. S. SSE. N. S. S. SSW.

Miles. 533 235 152 112 188 314

Inches. •090 •225 •085 •000 •000 •000

Read at 10 A.M., next morning.

equally true that very important questions may come before Parliament, and it usually happens that such questions are forced upon the Legislature, and are not in the Ministerial programme. With such, should they arise, the Houses will, of course, be prepared to deal adequately and gravely; and there is one especially, to which reference is elsewhere made, and to which, therefore, we only advert here. Should that question present itself in the form which is possible, there is no amount of solemn attention—we use the words advisedly—that can be given to it which will be deemed excessive. But if that fortunately should be disposed of without the aid of Parliament, we are unable to see anything in the political horizon which ought to disquiet people's minds. The Education Revolt has troublesome elements; but Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to stand by the Act, the Opposition will support him, and the newly-discovered grievance of those who would rather that a child were left untaught than that he should be taught by a conscientious Churchman will not be allowed to prevent fair play for a measure for which the poor have cried for half a century in vain, and which at length has been gained after a struggle which will not be set by the historian to the credit of England. There will be some "tart talk" on this, but we do not think so ill of Parliament as to believe that it will make a concession to fanaticism, and undo a great and good work. For the rest of the business which is likely to come before the Houses, we think that they may go to it—we would say "with a light heart," but for the ill omen that connects itself with the words. With the expression of this belief, and with a satisfaction which it might seem more "earnest" to dissemble, but which we must take leave to signify, we once more await the opening of the Parliamentary Session.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

Her Majesty, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Osborne. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales have also walked and driven out daily.

The Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

Sir Thomas Biddulph has left Osborne.

The Royal game coverts at Windsor, which had been preserved for the battues of the Prince of Wales, have, by command of the Queen, been shot through by the keepers, and the product distributed for the use of the patients in the various charitable institutions of the metropolis.

The Sultan of Turkey has telegraphed to her Majesty his congratulations upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The Queen has sent £50 to the new Wesleyan schools at Newport, Isle of Wight.

Tuesday, the 27th inst., is fixed for the Queen's visit to St. Paul's on the occasion of the thanksgiving services for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is making steady progress towards returning health. His Royal Highness is now able to take both walking and driving exercise around the neighbourhood of Sandringham. The Prince is also able to give audiences to the various officials of the Royal household and estate. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham on Saturday last. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the members of the household, were present at a special Divine service, performed by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow in the hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Sandringham on Monday, on a visit to General Hall, at Six-Mile Bottom, near Cambridge, for two days' shooting. His Royal Highness returned to Sandringham on Thursday. During the week the Royal preserves have been shot over by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count Gleichen, and the gentlemen of the household.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney having sent to London a donation of £200 as a thankoffering from India for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, with the instruction that it should be devoted to "the most deserving institutions in London for the amelioration of the poor," his Royal Highness has been consulted as to his wishes on the subject, and, in reply, General Knollys was directed to write:—"His Royal Highness finds himself placed in a position of some delicacy. London abounds in so many excellent charities that he thinks it would be an invidious and most difficult task for him to make a selection. . . . If, however, he might be allowed to make a selection, he would propose that a portion of the sum in question should be forwarded to the London Fever Hospital, in consideration of the illness from which, by the mercy of God and the skill of his physicians, his Royal Highness has just happily recovered."

By desire of Archbishop Manning, a thanksgiving prayer for the recovery of the Prince of Wales has been offered in all the Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the executive committee of the Royal Albert Hall, at Kensington, yesterday (Friday) week. His Royal Highness intimated his willingness to accept the presidency of the Society of Amateur Instrumentalists, to be established in connection with the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Junior Naval and Military Club, of which he is one of the patrons, on the 12th inst.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Alexander and Princess Eugénie of Oldenburg and the Hon. Admiral Rous have been elected members of the Royal Athletic Club.

His Excellency Mr. Odo Russell has left town for Berlin, to resume his duties as Ambassador.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have returned to their residence in St. James's-square from visiting the Queen.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

Viscount and Viscountess Cole have arrived in Chesham-place from Ireland.

Lord Garlies, M.P., and Lady Mary Garlies have left

Buckhurst Park, Earl Delawarr's seat, near Tunbridge Wells, for Paris, en route for Italy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Goschen entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday, at the right hon. gentleman's official residence at the Admiralty. After dinner Mrs. Goschen received a small and early party.

The Lord Chancellor entertained a large party of her Majesty's Judges and Queen's Counsel at dinner, on Wednesday, at his residence in Great George-street.

Banquets will be given on Monday next by the Duke of Richmond, Earl Granville, the Premier, and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball of the Gaelic Society was held yesterday week at St. James's Hall.

A crowded meeting of the National Temperance League was held on Tuesday in Exeter Hall.

A contribution of £86 11s. 6d. to the Mark Lemon fund has been forwarded by Mr. Buckstone as the proceeds of a special performance at the Haymarket Theatre.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Hospital for Sick Children, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday next.

At a special meeting of the City Aldermen, held on Tuesday, a committee of the whole Court was appointed to make arrangements for the Queen's state visit to the City on the thanksgiving day.

"The Erratics" will give a performance next Thursday evening, at St. George's Hall, in aid of the funds of the London Hospital, when the representation of Byron's comedy "War to the Knife" will be followed by that of Planché's comic drama "Not a Bad Judge."

A meeting was held at Lambeth Baths, on Wednesday evening, to take measures for procuring the abolition of tolls on all bridges within the metropolitan area, but more especially Waterloo Bridge, the tolls of which, it was said, imposed a tax on the public of at least £20,000 a year.

The largest sale of Cape diamonds that has yet taken place by auction in this country was held, on Wednesday, at the rooms of Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, of King-street, Covent-garden. The auction comprised upwards of 1000 carats of cut brilliants and rough diamonds, as found. The total realised by the sale was about £9730.

There were two cases of suicide on Thursday. A well-dressed man, apparently a little over thirty years of age, leaped from Blackfriars Bridge into the Thames at eight o'clock in the morning. The other case was that of a barmaid at the Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street, who jumped out of a third-floor window and was killed.

The prizes to the 37th Middlesex Volunteers were presented to them, last Saturday evening, by the Lord Mayor. It was stated that there are 800 men in the corps, 789 of whom are effectives and 704 extra effectives. The Duke of Bedford's challenge cup, value £100, was won by Private Bewick, who received several substantial prizes by right of having attained the honour of being first in this competition.

In the metropolis 2317 births and 1602 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 52 and the latter 170 below the average. Ninety persons died from smallpox, 41 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 98 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. Last week the aggregate mortality in London and twenty other large towns in the United Kingdom was at the rate of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 persons.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 124,470, of whom 35,839 were in workhouses, and 88,631 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 37,952, 38,210, and 27,206 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 789, of whom 613 were men, 130 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

The Thames Shipping Inspection Committee met, at Guildhall, on Monday last, and reported that they had engaged Mr. Harry Leach to organise and superintend a complete inspection of the shipping in the port of London if cholera appeared, and had also obtained from the Admiralty the loan of a vessel for the reception of patients. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board to urge that, in the forthcoming Public Health Bill, the port of London should form an independent sanitary district.

The last of the four conversations given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to young men engaged in the City took place at the Chapter House, on Tuesday evening. About a hundred were present, and were received by the Dean, Canons Lightfoot, Liddon, and Gregory, and Bishop Clapham. Tea and coffee were served in the hall, after which the guests assembled in the large committee-room, where the tables were strewn with photographs and engravings, and also with a curious collection of Australian seaweeds. Several members of the cathedral choir were present, and enlivened the proceedings with songs and glees. The experiment of these gatherings has proved decidedly successful.

Professor Guthrie delivered another of his course of lectures on "Physics and Chemistry," at the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, when, the weather being extremely fine, there was an unusually large attendance. The lecturer took the opportunity of alluding to the illness of Professor Huxley, and intimated that the series of lectures which, but for this illness, he would have given on "Biology," will be delivered by Dr. Michael Foster, of Cambridge. Professor Guthrie then proceeded with his lecture on "Physics and Chemistry," returning to the point where he left off on the previous occasion—the relation which heat bears to solids, liquids, and gases.

Lord Derby was in the chair on Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, at which Mr. George C. T. Bartley read a paper on "Individual Providence for Old Age as a National Question." Mr. Bartley suggested that the best method of correcting the evil in question was to deduct from wages. Lord Derby said he did not think this scheme was easily practicable. Working men disliked anything like interference with their private affairs. In short, he differed with respect to the remedy proposed, but agreed as to the extreme importance of the subject, which was of national as well as of private interest. All that they could do was to encourage the working classes to save money by showing them what facilities existed.

A deputation from the London School Board waited, on Tuesday, upon the Home Secretary, on the subject of increasing the number of industrial schools. The activity of the officers of the board had gathered up 400 "poor unfor-

tunate and neglected children" out of the streets; but that had filled all the industrial schools. The board must, therefore, give up this part of its work unless the Government would allow the system to be extended by certifying as industrial schools those new buildings which private persons—with the assistance of the school board—were willing to erect, and by permitting the enlargement of the existing schools. Mr. Bruce, in reply, said he should propose that the Government should not refuse these applications, but that in future the grant will be reduced from 5s. to 3s. 6d.

The annual festival of the friends of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held, on Wednesday, at the Free-masons' Tavern—Earl Percy, Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of the brethren—about 200 sitting down to the banquet. Many ladies were admitted to the banqueting-room after dinner. The object of the institution is to provide pensions for aged Freemasons and the widows of deceased Freemasons, and the chairman stated that there are at present 110 brethren receiving £26 a year each, and 74 widows receiving £25 a year each. He also made strong appeal for further assistance to enable the institution to do yet more good than it had hitherto accomplished. The stewards' lists, read out by Mr. Farnfield, the secretary, showed subscriptions to this festival to the amount of £3567, with five lists to come in.

A public meeting was convened, on Tuesday, at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, with a view to co-operate with the Royal Geographical Society in fitting out the expedition which is to be dispatched in search of Dr. Livingstone. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst the other speakers were Sir H. Rawlinson, Colonel Grant (the African traveller), Sir Bartle Frere, and Lieutenant Llewellyn Dawson. More than £250 was subscribed in the hall, and the subscriptions now amount to about £3000. A letter from Miss Nightingale was read, containing the following passage:—"May God speed every effort to save one of the greatest men of our time, or, if he is dead, to save his discoveries! If it cost £10,000 to send him a pair of boots, England ought to give it." Sir Henry Rawlinson said the expedition would start under the most favourable circumstances; and, so far from the Government being opposed to it, he said they had given valuable assistance towards it through their agent at Zanzibar.

The first annual festival in connection with that laudable institution, Homes for Working Boys in London, was held on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Colonel Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Among the guests were Sir Charles Jackson, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Mr. George Hanbury (the treasurer of the institution), and Mr. A. O. Charles (the honorary secretary). The object of the homes is to provide a refuge for working boys who are willing to pay weekly a certain sum out of their earnings towards their board and lodging, and so to keep them from those haunts of misery and vice, the common lodging-houses of London. The amount of the inmates' earnings is only sufficient to defray part of the expenses of the institution, the remainder being paid by voluntary contributions. Two homes have been established—one in the City, at 30, Spital-square; and one at the West-End, at 15, Lower-Seymour-street. These two homes are quite full, accommodating eighty boys, who earn on an average about 7s. per week, and there are many more applicants for admission. It transpired during the course of the evening that Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., had magnificently promised to furnish and pay the rent for four years of a third home, as soon as it could be started. A goodly list of subscriptions, amounting to £1260, was afterwards read.

The annual general meeting of the Royal General Annuity Society, at Poultry Chambers, was held, on Monday last, at the London Tavern, when there was a large attendance of governors and patrons. The society was originally instituted in 1827, for the purpose of granting annuities to old and distressed merchants, bankers, brokers, professional men, manufacturers, traders, clerks, their widows and unmarried daughters, without distinction of creed or country, and without membership or payment. Dr. Frederick C. Jones, a director, took the chair. Mr. F. F. Toole, the secretary, read the report and balance-sheet for the past year. The report showed a marked increase of prosperity as the result of the "seven-years' apprenticeship" of the present management. Some valuable bequests had been received from old subscribers, and it would almost seem as if the advice of a director at a former meeting had been followed: "If you have not made your will, make it and remember us; but if you have made a will and forgotten us, add a codicil and leave a gift for this much-needed society." Subsequently the polling took place, and the following persons were elected annuitants:—Mrs. Maurice, Mr. Cotton, and Miss Brown. Liberal donations were received from Mr. Sheriff Bennett, Messrs. J. R. and G. Tetley, Kettengell and Campbell, Allkins and Wilson, J. and C. White, Lowndes and Co., Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard, and others.

The *Observer* states that Mr. Denison, on retiring from the Speakership, will be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in the county of Notts.

Dr. N. Heinemann, F.R.G.S., Professor of German at the Crystal Palace School of Art, has been lecturing this week to large audiences at Maidstone and Hull on Schiller, Goethe, and the Poetry of the Troubadours.

Mr. Fawcett, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, began a series of lectures in the Arts School, at Cambridge, on Saturday last, upon Modern Socialism, with particular reference to the International Society.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Delawarr will move, and Viscount Powerscourt will second, the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and the Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P. for East Derbyshire, will move, and Mr. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, will second, the Address in the House of Commons.

Four military prisoners under sentence by court-martial have escaped from the garrison prison at Woolwich by making a rope of their blankets and lowering themselves from the cell window. The escape is the more remarkable as the prison is under the watch of guards and sentries outside.

The thirty-fourth edition of Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" has just been published. It contains, as did the edition of last year, a key or index, with alphabetical arrangement of names, referring to the pages where the records of their families are to be found. The genealogies have in several instances been amended or completed by recent researches consequent on the appearance of the latest editions of Sir Bernard Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry" and the "Dormant and Extinct Peerage." "Debrett's Peerage and House of Commons," in one volume, and "Debrett's Baronetage, with the Knightage," in another volume, are published this year, as usual, by Messrs. Dean and Son. The latter is the cheapest and most popular illustrated book of its kind, and presents ample details of information about living members of the aristocracy, mostly authenticated or corrected by themselves.

"MAKING LOVE."

This is properly a sentimental business; but the gravity here is, if we judge only by outward gesture and expression, entirely on the gentleman's side. "Gentleman" we may safely call the good-looking admirer of this pretty girl; for let but a peasant be possessed with true love—let him but be so deeply enamoured as this young fellow evidently is—and no prince of the land will be more chivalrous towards at least one of the fair sex. But does the girl herself, with all her apparent light-heartedness, and the arch gaiety of her winning smile, really regard the love-making as a less serious business than her suitor? Very probably not; know all ye young men in similar case that most young ladies are adepts in the art of concealment! In this instance the girl is lending a willing ear, which is one great point gained. And more of her secret may be discoverable in the flaxen thread which, we venture to say, is being wound from the distaff much less speedily and regularly than usual. But—like, perchance, the girl herself—we are getting to a knotty point, and must leave pretty Marguerite's secret to be discovered by her wooer—who is assuredly no Faust; with the hope that the course of true love may for once run smooth. We have only to add that this

charming picture is by the distinguished German artist, Herr C. Lasch, and that it is very popular in Germany through the medium of photography.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET.

The new foreign cattle market, on the site of Deptford Dock-yard, was opened by the Lord Mayor of London on Thursday week. It has an area of twenty-two acres, and a river frontage of 1100 ft., with facilities for landing cattle at all times and tides. The city architect, Mr. Horace Jones, has contrived to utilise the Admiralty ship-building sheds, workshops, and storehouses, with the addition of other buildings, for the purposes of the market and slaughtering-places. By connecting together the three great sheds around the dock basin he has formed the principal roofed-in area, of a pentagonal horseshoe form, in ground plan, with the basin in the middle and the side next the river left uncovered. From the two ends of this horseshoe range of lairs two separate piers or landing-stages, 350 ft. apart, project into the river; and a third landing-stage, 400 ft. further east, is provided for a long shed, which stands apart from the other lairs. The cattle and sheep walk off the vessel in the river along a gangway to the shore, and pass into

the covered lairs or pens. The horseshoe range of sheds is divided by two brick walls into four large compartments, for the better separation of healthy and suspected cargoes. The shed-roofs of the "slips," some 80 ft. or 90 ft. in height to the ridge, were open at the sides; but these have been converted into houses by side inclosures of wood framing, the lower portion boarded, the upper part glazed, with a large aggregate area of opening panes and of glass louvres inserted for ventilation. The pens are paved with brick on edge, and the roadways of 20 ft. breadth passing down the centre of each building are of granite pitching. The new roofs uniting together the slip-sheds are of wood and slate, carried upon iron pillars, and are about 15 ft. in height. The cattle-pens are 24 ft. wide, and 60 ft. to 90 ft. long, running transversely from the central roadway to the side wall, while 6 ft. broad passages divide pen from pen. Each sheep-pen measures 27 ft. in length by 10 ft. wide. Wooden or iron drinking troughs are placed upon the ground, and connected by pipes, so that water flows from one to another. By a rough estimate there must be more than 5½ acres of these lairs under cover; and the calculation, from the number of pens, is that, with an allowance of thirty square feet per beast, there is accommodation for 4000; or, allowing twenty-two square feet per beast, there is space

**"MAKING LOVE," BY C. LASCH.**

or 5300. At five square feet per sheep there are pens for 11,500; or at four square feet per sheep there are pens for 14,500. There are three slaughter-houses, each of 60 ft. length by 30 ft. width, and seven houses each of 48 ft. length by 16 ft. width, these being built of strong timber uprights and plates, with plank floors and walls, and spar and board roofs; and the carcasses are suspended to very stout round beams, cranes or "crabs" being provided for easily and expeditiously hauling up the slaughtered cattle. The accommodation is sufficient for the butchering of 700 cattle per day, and 1600 sheep have been killed and dressed in a day. The animals landed are vigilantly looked after by the Customs inspectors and by the police.

THE TRIAL OF THE EIGHTS.

The University crews are beginning to prepare themselves, in wind and muscle, for the great struggle between Putney and Mortlake, which is so eagerly, yet so anxiously, expected by those ambitious of the highest renown for aquatic performances. The Cambridge University Boat Club, under the presidency of Mr. Goldie, and that of Oxford University, presided over by Mr. R. Lesley, have made their arrangements for a series of trials of the best men available in each case; and both on the Cam and the Isis, since the beginning of last week, the experimental practice has been sincerely and vigorously

carried on. The floods at Oxford, covering the banks of the river, have, indeed, prevented the "coaching," or directing of the crew in the usual manner, by their commander running on the path alongside; and Mr. Lesley has been obliged, on some occasions, to take his seat in the stern of the boat, where his personal weight of twelve stone was a sensible addition to the task enjoined upon his willing pupils. He intends, as Mr. Goldie likewise does, to pull the stroke oar himself on the day of the great race, and he relies on the help of Messrs. Giles, Malan, and Moss, three of the University crew on former occasions. Our Illustration shows the Oxford men engaged in trial practice.

OTTER-HOUNDS.

The otter forms, according to zoologists, an aquatic representative of the family of the Mustelidae, the most bloodthirsty of all the carnivora; a family which includes the weasel, the ferret (which has been known to be bold enough to attack man), and the polecat. All the members of the family are semi-plantigrade; and, on account of the length of the body and the shortness of the limbs (which permit them to pass through very small openings), they are called vermiciform. Otters have the same general aspect and dentition with the weasels, but are readily distinguishable from all other genera

of the family by their webbed toes and horizontally flattened tails, which enable them to swim and to direct their course in the water, and pounce on their prey with great rapidity. But although the otter is very bloodthirsty, yet, like the family to which it belongs, it is not so much adapted for devouring flesh as are feline animals. The consequence is, however, that it destroys more fish than it devours; and in a salmon stream, for example, its destructiveness is so great as to seem to point it out as a legitimate object for extirpation to man in the universal battle for life. Its wily sagacity and the difficulty of overtaking it also heighten the excitement of man's natural hunting instincts. For otter-hunting man has, however, an invaluable auxiliary in the otter-hound, which seems to be a cross between the large southern hound and the large rough terrier. Though less at home in the water, he is more than a match for the otter in strength and sagacity. In the drawing by Mr. Basil Bradley which we have engraved from the Winter Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society we have "The Find," the first exciting discovery of the otter's presence or vicinity, generally only traceable in his footprints on the sand. In another drawing in Pall-mall from the same hand we have "The Death," the still more exciting close of the chase. We need not add that both drawings are distinguished by thorough knowledge of the animals represented, first-rate draughtsmanship, and masterly vigour of execution.



THE NEW FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET, DEPTFORD: THE CENTRAL SHED.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

The mutability of human affairs is annually illustrated by the changes which take place in the two Houses of Legislature, comprising not very many more than a thousand persons. As a rule, we believe that, relatively to numbers, the mutations in the House of Lords are greater than those of the House of Commons, and this mostly by means of death; nevertheless, in the past year the mortality in the ranks of the Peerage has been somewhat under the average of former years; and it may be added that only one peer who could be called positively distinguished has paid the debt of nature, and he had for some time past retired from the public life of which he had been for nearly half a century a prominent figure; of course, allusion is made to the Earl of Ellenborough. Making out the necrological list on the heraldic principle of precedence in rank, it may be stated that the Marquis of Westmeath, a nobleman remarkable for his eccentric manners and fiery speech and demeanour, has departed at the ripe age of eighty-seven, leaving no successor to his title (though he had been married three times), which—so far as the Marquisate, an Irish one, is concerned—is extinct. He sat in the House of Lords as a representative peer for Ireland, and had no peerage of the United Kingdom. The Earl of Aylesford was only forty-eight at the time of his decease; but the Earl of Dunraven, who sat in the Upper House as Baron Kenry, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was sixty. The Earl of Milltown was only an Irish Peer proper, and had no seat in the House of Lords; but the Earl of Kingston, who was forty-one, though an Irish Earl, was a United Kingdom Baron, in right of which he was in the Upper Chamber. It was in his eighty-third year that the Earl of Ellenborough passed away, without issue; but, though the earldom is extinct, the original barony of Ellenborough goes to his heir, a nephew. The Earl of Breadalbane was the possessor only of a pure Scotch title, so he had no privileged place in the Legislature; and the Earl of Chesterfield, who died of that typhoid fever from which the Prince of Wales suffered, was only forty-one, and unmarried, and is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. George Philip Stanhope. The Earl of Kellie was a representative peer for Scotland, and died at the age of sixty-two; while the Earl of Kenmare, who, an Irish Earl, sat as an English Baron, was eighty-three at his decease. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, who vacates a seat in the Commons for the county of Kerry, which is being hotly contested between a Home Rule and a Ministerial candidate. Viscount Ashbrook was only a peer of Ireland, and so was legislatively unattached. Coming to the Barons, those who have died are Lord Berners, a personage in the agricultural world, who was seventy-five years of age. Then there was Lord Churston, long well known in the House of Commons as Sir John Yarde Buller, who was created a Peer by Lord Derby in 1858, and was seventy-three at the time of his death; Lord Hastings was fifty at his decease; Lord Garvagh (a Canning by surname) was only an Irish Baron; Lord Elbank was in a like condition, being merely a peer of Scotland; Lord Dormer, a peer of the United Kingdom, was of the good age of eighty-two; and Lord de Blaquiére was simply a peer of Scotland. Amongst other changes, Lord Dufferin has exchanged his barony for an earldom, Sir Henry Bulwer has been created Baron Dalling and Bulwer, Sir William Mansfield has become Baron Sandhurst, and Sir Frederick Rogers has been created Baron Blandford. It may not be uninteresting to mention that in the Peerage the Duke of Leinster is the oldest Duke, being eighty years old; and the Duke of Norfolk the youngest, being only twenty-four. The eldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, who is eighty-four; and the youngest the Marquis of Ely, aged twenty-two. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, who is eighty-five; the youngest the Earl of Carnwath, aged thirteen. The senior Viscount in age is Lord Molesworth, aged eighty-five; the youngest Lord Clifden, who is only eight years old. The eldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, who is in his ninety-first year; and the youngest Lord Kenyon, aged seven.

In regard to the changes in the House of Commons made by death, they are small. Early in August last, Mr. Charles Buxton, the well-known and respected Liberal member for East Surrey, died at the comparatively early age of forty-seven, and he was succeeded in the representation of that division of the county by Mr. D. Watney, a Conservative. The death of Mr. F. W. Russell, who had sat for the borough of Limerick, as a quiet Liberal, since 1852, at the age of seventy-two, brought about a remarkable event—namely, the return of Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., who formerly represented Youghal, and who, at the outset of, and for a considerable part of, his political career professed Conservatism, on Home-Rule principles, of which he is now, so to speak, the high priest. The secession of Captain Vivian from Parliament, by his acceptance of the permanent Under-Secretaryship of War, left a seat vacant for the borough of Truro, which, after a sharp contest, was gained by Colonel Hogg, formerly member for Bath and Conservative, and so a vote was lost to the Liberal party and the Government. The appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a seat at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council vacated a seat for Plymouth, and there, too, after a spirited struggle, Mr. Bates, a Conservative, was elected. Having accepted the Solicitorship vacant by the advance of Sir John Coleridge to the Attorney-Generalship, vice Sir Robert Collier, it was not permitted to Mr. Jessel to obtain his re-election for Dover without a severe contest, though he did regain it. A part of the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the northern division, lapsed by the death of Sir Francis Crossley, and canvassing for the vacant seat is now going on vigorously between Mr. Francis Powell, formerly member for Cambridge town, in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Isaac Holden, who sat in the last Parliament for Knaresborough. Recurring to vacancies by death, it should be stated that, by the decease of the Right Hon. J. R. Davison, Judge-Advocate-General (a Liberal), a seat for Durham city was transferred to Mr. John Lloyd Wharton, a Conservative. The county of Monaghan lost one of its members, Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, who was replaced by his son, Mr. John Leslie. In place of Mr. Edward Howes, who died, the representative of East Norfolk has been supplied by that widely-known and remarkable gentleman, Mr. G. P. Bentinck, who seceded from Parliament at the last general election, but has reappeared, apparently not altered in any respect. Another well-known member, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, has departed, and in his room there was elected for the county of Westmeath Mr. Patrick Smyth, an advanced Home Ruler; while the vacancy caused at Stalybridge by the death of Mr. Sidebottom has been filled by Mr. N. Buckley, who is a Liberal. The contest for the county of Kerry, vacant by Lord Castlerosse's elevation to the Peerage, has already been mentioned, and it need only be added that Mr. Blennerhassett stands as a Home-Ruler, and Mr. Dease as the Liberal and Ministerial aspirant. Other vacancies are imminent, as Mr. George Loch retires from the representation of the Wick Burghs, which he has held since 1868; and a contest has been going on, in the first instance, between Mr. Laing, who formerly sat for the Burghs, and Mr. Pender; but, the former having

retired, he has been succeeded in the candidature by Mr. Reed. The Speaker, the Right Honourable Evelyn Denison, will resign the high function he has so long and ably fulfilled, and will take his well-earned peacocke in a day or two after the opening of the Session. Thereby will be caused a gap in the representation of North Nottinghamshire, for which candidates of Conservative and Liberal creeds respectively are already in contest.

A few Parliamentary statistics may not inaptly conclude this chronicle, and it may be stated that the ensuing Session will be the thirty-fifth held during the reign of her present Majesty. The opening of the Session by the Sovereign in person is always a matter of interest; and it may be recorded that the Sessions of 1839, 1840, and 1841 were opened and prorogued by the Queen in person; the Session of the new Parliament which was inaugurated in the latter part of 1841 was opened and prorogued by Commission; the Session of 1842 was opened and prorogued in person; that of 1846 was opened in person and prorogued by Commission; that of 1847 was opened and prorogued in person; the first Session of a new Parliament was, in 1848, opened by Commission and prorogued in person; the Session of 1849 was opened in person and prorogued by Commission, that of 1850 opened by Commission and prorogued in person; the Sessions, 1851 and 1852, were opened and prorogued in person, and the Session of the new Parliament of 1853 was opened in person and prorogued by Commission; the Session of 1854 was opened and prorogued in person, and those of 1855 and 1856 were opened in person and prorogued by Commission; the Session of 1857 was opened and prorogued by Commission, and those of 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861 were opened in person and prorogued by Commission. From that time till 1866 no Session was either opened or prorogued in person; but in that year the Queen attended the opening of the Session; and she has subsequently appeared in person several times at the opening, but no prorogation otherwise than by Commission has occurred for a period of sixteen years.

THE SWITZERS.

The skilful pen of Mr. Hepworth Dixon is again employed in the description of an interesting country and people. *The Switzers* (one volume, Hurst and Blackett) is a book of the same class and literary quality as "Free Russia," "New America," and "The Holy Land." No English writer of our day has acquired in such perfection the French art of telling characteristic incidents, and nimbly springing across a wide subject from one point of romantic or picturesque attraction to another. It is a method which does not satisfy the wants of inquiring and reflecting minds. The investigation of truth is better served by making, so far as one may, a complete collection of all the facts of the case, and comparing their operations, to ascertain general laws. But Mr. Dixon uses historical events and social statistics for a purpose other than that of scientific research. He deals with these matters as a novelist; he has to produce an entertaining story. It may, perhaps, be shown by a close examination that his account of an entire subject is not correct, because not entire; it presents a few striking features in exaggerated proportions, and with a central prominence which does not belong to them, omitting the intervening links of relation. This is the besetting vice of Mr. Dixon's very clever and exceedingly popular works. Some fault was found with his books of American and Russian national aspects for this partial and arbitrary treatment of things which suited the literary artist. Forced combinations of view, and undue relief given to certain minor parts of a large topic, may do for rhetorical or sensational effect, but will not be accepted for substantial information.

Mr. Dixon likes the sturdy and strenuous Federal Republic, its physical and economical conditions, the manners of its citizens, their cantonal and communal self-government, and their admirable system of popular education. The last-mentioned peculiarity of Switzerland, which inspires and determines its whole public life, is especially worthy of our study at the present moment. Mr. Dixon has rendered, in our judgment, a real service to the cause of national education in England by placing the example of Swiss zeal and diligence concerning this object in a light more agreeable than the official reports could shed upon it. He is a member of the London School Board, and seeks the achievement of similar results in this country; he inscribes this volume to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. The book, from its first page to its last, bears strong witness to the active virtues of the Swiss people, but with an evident preference for those of Teutonic race. The rivalry between the German and French nationalities in the wealthier cantons, and the patent inferiority of the small Italian and "Romansch" population in the Alpine districts, are frequently brought to mind, as well as the strife of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions. These causes of dissension have survived the termination, within the last twenty or thirty years, of the conflict maintained by the families inheriting feudal privileges against the irresistible advance of the democracy. Mr. Dixon contrives, as on some former occasions, to illustrate the diversities of opinion in various classes of people by reporting imaginary dialogues between two or three representatives of the several ways of thinking, whom he describes as his accidental travelling companions. The same literary artifice was successfully used in his "Free Russia" and "New America." It is a convenient method of putting forward the special aspects of a case which arise from different interests and habits of mind, or from influences so directly opposed to each other as the priesthood among a superstitious mountain peasantry, and the energy of civic ambition, the pride of intelligence and power of material improvement, in the manufacturing and trading towns. A small country like Switzerland, with a population of 2,670,000, two millions being of Teutonic and the remainder of Celtic race, may be insignificant in the political calculations of European diplomacy. But its forcible diversities of condition and character, vehemently contrasted within such a narrow territorial compass, should invite the notice of a student of moral and social philosophy. So must the wonderful conformation of its land, the Alps, with their glaciers, the rivers and lakes, the valleys and plains below, attract the student of Nature.

Mr. Dixon's book is very well designed to provoke the sluggish imagination to attempt forming a lively conception of Switzerland and the "Switzers" as they really are in this day. He makes only brief passing references to the Swiss history of past times. He gives us to understand that the public life of the Swiss people is now animated by new principles and sentiments, which in 1831, in 1847, and in 1869 took effect on the Governmental institutions. We cannot say that these, even in their present shape, appear to us very desirable, or such as might be recommended for imitation to a new community, in America, in Africa, or in Australasia, proposing to set up for itself as an independent republic. The freedom enjoyed by the brave Switzers is that of local and civic rule by magistrates of his own choice, and an equal share for all men in the

exercise of political authority. It is not the personal freedom of the individual human being. That this natural liberty should be restrained by the laws of the State is a necessary condition of social life. It is likely that all civilised nations will before long agree in compelling their youth to receive education, and in the enforcement of rules for protecting health and for preventing nuisance and waste of various kinds. The Continental nations are obliged also to submit to compulsory military service for their defence against each other. But Switzerland, in some particulars of social and domestic life, displays the binding power of the State in the private conduct of the individual with remarkable obtrusiveness. The State, for this purpose, means the Commune, the Mayor and Council of each township, whose permission is required for settling in the place, for marrying, and for many other acts left free in England to personal choice. The legislative authority, saving what concerns the Federation, belongs to the Cantons, as to the States of the American Union. The largest Canton—that of Bern—has but half a million of people, the same as Devonshire; while some of the little Half-Cantons number only a few thousands. The precise limits of Cantonal and Federal authority, under the existing Constitution, are set forth by Mr. Dixon; but he also shows us that there is a wide difference between the systems of government in the several Cantons. Some have a "Parliamentary" democracy, others an "absolute" democracy, a "mixed" democracy, or a "pure" democracy. These terms are applied to distinguish between the Legislatures composed of representative deputies in an Assembly, and the direct enactment or final confirmation of laws by yearly meetings of the whole people, or by the collected votes of all the citizens in every district. The workings of a pure democracy in Zürich, and the recently-adopted Constitution of that enterprising Canton, with its administrative and economic improvements, and the aspect of industrious and prosperous social life which it presents, are exhibited by Mr. Dixon.

He relates the conflict, in various directions, between secular reform and the Romish Church, the controversies respecting school instruction, the prohibition of Jesuit seminaries, the suppression of monasteries and confiscation of their estates. A famous religious festival, that of the Rosary of St. Meinrad's Cell, at Einsiedeln, in the canton of Schwyz, is described in Mr. Dixon's very effective manner. On the other hand, he invites us to join him in an admiring inspection of the popular schools at Zürich, Lausanne, and Geneva, which seem perfectly adapted to secure every child a fair preparation for the duties of ordinary life. This result is actually obtained, at least in the well-to-do and tolerably level parts of Switzerland, though scarcely by the secluded and poverty-chilled inhabitants of the mountains. The militia, or defensive army of the Federation, which musters, with reserves and landwehr, 200,000 effective soldiers, locally recruited and drilled, occupies the last but not the least place in Mr. Dixon's review of Swiss customs and institutions. He closes it with a brief narrative of the prompt and decisive action taken by the Government and the officers in command of these forces to forbid the violation of neutral territory, and to meet the incursion of fugitive French troops after the defeat of Bourbaki's army during the late war. It is curious to observe that the disarmed French soldiers then cast upon the hospitality of the Swiss Republic were the agents of a Republic which has never ceased to vaunt itself the great exemplar of freedom, of patriotism, and of all public virtue. The Société d'Utilité Publique at Bern took that opportunity to print and distribute among the 80,000 discomfited Gallic warriors a modest little tract containing a truthful account of the political constitution of Switzerland. It ought to convince every Frenchman that this brave little country wants no foreign help or guidance in the way of civil progress. Neither France, nor Germany, nor Austria, nor Italy, by which it is encompassed on all sides, can teach it a lesson of social organisation and discipline better than it has already learned. Mr. Dixon's book is an interesting and instructive testimony in its behalf, and a pleasant book to read.

Lord Carew has received the ribbon of St. Patrick, which the death of Lord Dunraven left at the disposal of the Crown.

The Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the 114th Annual Festival of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, to take place at the London Tavern in April.

The Nawab of Rampore has presented the American Ladies' Missions at Bareilly with a free site for the erection of a hospital and medical school for women.

Franklin House, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, has been purchased by Lady Franklin. Her Ladyship proposes to convert the premises into a museum of Arctic curiosities and relics of the last Arctic expedition under the command of her gallant and lamented husband.

Thursday week was the 113th birthday anniversary of Burns, and in many places throughout the country there were festivities. The anniversary was celebrated in Edinburgh by the Burns Club and the Ayrshire Club. Professor Blackie delivered an address on Burns at Edinburgh, the same night, at the Upholsterers' Festival of St. Paul.

Some time ago a subscription was started in Exeter for the purpose of presenting Mr. J. T. Tucker, the honorary secretary of the science classes in that city, with a testimonial in acknowledgment of indefatigable services extending over several years. The money has been invested in Government securities, and the annual interest arising therefrom will be spent in books for the most deserving pupils of the classes.

The subscribers to the fund for the erection of a memorial in Wisbeach to the late Mr. Richard Young, at the time of his death Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, include the following names:—The Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. H. Childers, M.P., the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Henry Brand, Dr. Brady, Alderman Lawrence, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir G. Bowyer, M.P., G. Whalley, M.P., Sheriff Truscott, Sir Thomas Dakin (ex-Lord Mayor), ex-Sheriff Jones, Mr. J. Fildes, R. N. Philips, and Canon Scott. The working men intend to erect a statue of Mr. Young in Wisbeach, in addition to the portrait and drinking-fountain erected by general subscriptions.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £180 were voted to the crews of various life-boats for services rendered during recent storms. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £950 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions to the institution were announced as having been received from Dublin, Bristol, Southport, Tramore, Lancaster, Greenock, Dawlish, and other places. A new life-boat had just been forwarded by the institution to Sunderland. A report was read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visit to the coast.

MUSIC.

The 552nd concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place yesterday (Friday) week, when "Deborah" was given, for the first time since 1869, when it was revived by this society after a much longer interval. "Deborah" is the second in the long series of Handel's English oratorios, and the first which he produced specially for performance in public—its predecessor, "Esther," having been composed thirteen years previously (in 1720) for Handel's princely patron, the Duke of Chandos, at whose residence at Cannons it was privately performed. Unlike some of Handel's later and better-known oratorios, "Deborah" was produced before he had relinquished his first London career as a stage composer, his opera of "Orlando" having been in course of performance during the composition of the sacred work just named. The *Daily Journal* of March 17, 1733, has the following announcement:—"By his Majesty's command, 'Deborah,' an oratorio, or sacred drama, in English, composed by Mr. Handel. The house to be fitted up and illuminated in a new and particular manner; and to be performed (*sic*) by a great number of the best voices and instruments. Tickets to be delivered at the office of the opera house on Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th inst., one guinea each; gallery, half a guinea. N.B. This is the last dramatic performance that will be exhibited at the King's Theatre till after Easter." Notwithstanding the term "dramatic" here applied, there is no evidence that "Deborah" was performed otherwise than was and is usual with oratorios. Between this work and "Esther" there is all the difference that might be expected from the lapse of such a period in the career of a genius that was always progressive, especially in the increased grandeur and power of the choral writing, which in many instances foreshadows and almost approaches the sublimity attained in the rapidly succeeding oratorios, "Israel in Egypt," "Messiah," "Samson," "Judas," "Solomon," and many others. Last week's performance was a very fine one, most of the choruses having produced a very marked impression, especially those for a double choir—"Immortal Lord," "O hear thy lowly servants' pray'r," "Baal's pow'r ye soon shall know," and others for the usual choral divisions (sometimes amplified into five and six parts), including those fine movements, "Let thy deeds," "See the proud chief," "Plead thy just cause," "The great King of Kings," "Now the proud insulting foe," &c. The solos were given with general efficiency by Madame L. Sherrington, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Among the effective pieces were the air, "Choirs of Angels," by Madame Sherrington; "Awake the ardour" and "Tears such as tender fathers," by Mr. L. Thomas, the latter encored, as was also the air, "In the battle," effectively delivered by Miss Elton. As on previous occasions, the oratorio was given with the instrumental reinforcements added, for the society, by Sir Michael Costa, who occupied his accustomed position as conductor. The performance was listened to with profound interest by an audience that completely filled Exeter Hall.

The date of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert having coincided with that of the anniversary of Mozart's birth (in 1787), the programme was rendered in part tributary to the occasion—the first four pieces having been selected from the composer's works. The commencing overture was that to "Idomeneo," an opera which inaugurated a new era in stage music. Produced in 1781, a few years after the termination of Gluck's artistic career, "Idomeneo" discloses a complete transformation in style, whether as to form and development, polished melodic beauty, or richly-elaborated orchestral treatment. The noble prelude to this opera is one of those productions of genius that scarcely any lapse of time can render antiquated. This was followed, on Saturday, by Don Ottavio's air, "Il mio tesoro," from "Don Giovanni" (the dramatic masterpiece of Mozart, produced in 1787). This was given by Mr. Bentham, with smooth vocalisation, transposed a semitone below the original key. The symphony in G minor followed. It has been the custom to consider the "Jupiter" as the greatest of Mozart's symphonic compositions; but, if not superior to it, the work first named may at least claim equal admiration for its wondrous invention, its mingled beauty and science, and its exquisitely-balanced form and proportion. This, like the overture to "Idomeneo," received an admirable interpretation from the Crystal Palace band, under the careful conduct of Mr. Manns—the minuet of the symphony having been repeated. The page's song, "Non so più," from "Le Nozze di Figaro," closed the selection from Mozart. It was sung by Madame Bentham-Fernandez with much expression. The most important item of the miscellaneous selection was Liszt's pianoforte concerto in E flat, played to admiration by Mr. Dannreuther, whose finished execution of the many enormous difficulties of this elaborate work called forth vehement and prolonged applause. Of the concerto itself—its mingled eccentricity, extravagance, power, and beauty—we spoke on the occasion of its performance by Mr. Walter Bache, at his interesting concert last season. Another quasi novelty, on Saturday, was a nocturne for horn, with orchestral accompaniments, composed by Herr Reinecke, the excellent Capellmeister at Leipzig. Although not possessing much original or special character, there are sufficient grace of melody and skilful instrumentation to render the nocturne a pleasant addition to a concert programme, especially when so well played as on Saturday, with Mr. Wendland, first horn of the Crystal Palace band, as the soloist. Vocal pieces by the singers named and the third of Beethoven's "Leonora" overtures completed an interesting concert.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Arabella Goddard reappeared as solo pianist, and played (for the first time here) Dussek's sonata in C minor, from op. 35, one of the most beautiful and characteristic of the many admirable productions by which that composer has enlarged and enriched the treasury of pianoforte music. In Mozart's sonata for piano and violin (composed for Mdlle. Strinasacchi) Madame Goddard was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda, with the same successful result as on previous occasions; another repetition performance having been Hummel's septet in D minor, with Madame Goddard as pianist. In this, as in the sonatas, the brilliant and well-practised mechanism of the players was successfully displayed. The subordinate portions of the septet were very effectively rendered by Mr. Radcliffe (flute), M. Barret (oboe), M. Paquis (horn), Herr Straus (viola), Signor Piatti (violoncello), and Mr. Reynolds (contra-basso). The concert commenced with Schumann's quartet in A minor, led by the violinist already named, in association with Mr. L. Ries as second violin, and Herr Straus and Signor Piatti. Mr. Bentham was the vocalist and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist. On Monday next Madame Schumann is to appear.

The Chevalier de Kontski commenced a series of pianoforte recitals at St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he performed Beethoven's trio in C minor and solo "Moonlight" sonata, and several brilliant pieces of his own composition, with his well-known executive force. Signor Scuderi was the violinist, and Mr. Paque the violoncellist—both performers of high skill, as displayed not only in the trio, but also respectively in a solo for each instrument. Madame Haydeé Abrek and Signor Rocca were the vocalists, and Mr. W. Ganz conducted.

The rules and regulations for the projected national music meetings to be held, at the Crystal Palace, in June and July next, give the list of pieces to be prepared for competition by the different classes of choirs, solo singers, and instrumentalists, extending to eleven in number, and comprising choral societies not exceeding 500, and not less than 200, members; others not exceeding 200; others for male voices only, church and cathedral choirs, glee societies; military bands, bands of volunteer regiments, soprano, contralto or mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone or bass solo singers.

The ball given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place, with great success, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening, when there was a large gathering of the pupils and professors of the institution and invited guests.

We have already published the dates of the forthcoming concerts of the Philharmonic Society; those of the younger institution—the New Philharmonic—are announced for April 17, May 1 and 15, and June 5, when orchestral performances will be given at St. James's Hall; and April 24, May 8 and 29, and June 12, when chamber concerts will take place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

Mr. Kuhe, of Brighton, has announced a musical festival to take place there, commencing on Tuesday next and terminating on Feb. 19. Compositions by M. Gounod, including a new work written for the occasion, are to be performed, conducted by the composer. Sir J. Benedict is to direct his oratorio "St. Peter;" Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Cusins are also to conduct some of their productions; and many other features of interest are promised.

At a recent preliminary meeting of the stewards for this year's festival of the three choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, it was decided that the performances should take place at the last-named city, in the first or second week of September—the sacred music to be given in the nave of the cathedral, and the miscellaneous concerts in the college hall. The Rev. T. Wheeler has accepted the office of honorary secretary; and Mr. W. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, will be the conductor, in accordance with the rule which confers that post on the cathedral organist of the city in which the festival is held.

The fifth subscription oratorio concert is announced to take place on Tuesday next, the 6th inst., when Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are to be performed. The principal vocalists will be Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Bentham-Fernandez, Miss Annie Sinclair, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, and Mr. Whitney.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Signor Arditi gave his benefit concert in that city on Sunday, and that it was a magnificent success. The house was crowded in all parts, the receipts amounting to 30,000f. "Tarantella," a new song, which was composed by Signor Arditi for Madame Adelina Patti, was received with immense enthusiasm, the composer and singer being recalled several times.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postmaster-General notifies that, in consequence of an alteration having taken place in the day of sailing from Marseilles of the French steamers which run weekly to Alexandria, a mail for Alexandria will, in future, be made up in London on the morning of every Tuesday, for conveyance by these steamers; and a supplementary mail will also be made up on the evening of that day, on the chance of its reaching Marseilles in time. Correspondence intended to be sent by this route must be specially addressed "By French Packet," and will be liable to the same rates of postage as by British packet, via Brindisi.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follow:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 15; via Brindisi, on the evening of Feb. 23.

On Feb. 1 next, and thenceforward, the postage on letters for Norway, transmitted by private ship, will be reduced to 3d. per half-ounce when paid in advance. Unpaid letters will be chargeable on delivery with double rates.

On and after Monday next the Post Office will issue, for public use, postal telegraph-cards bearing a shilling stamp, for the accommodation of those for whom it will be more convenient to deposit the card in the nearest letter, pillar, or other post-office letter-box, than to send a message to the nearest telegraph station. The telegraph-cards will be taken from the boxes, along with the other contents, at the regular collecting periods, which are always specified on the table on or over the box; and, on the arrival of a collection at the proper office, the telegraph-cards will be at once picked out and handed over to the telegraph-counter clerk, who will deal with them in the ordinary course, obliterating the stamp. No postage is charged, the shilling stamp covering that and also franking the message on the card to the same privileges as are granted to messages handed in to offices in the ordinary way. These cards will obviously be a great convenience in many cases where there is not great urgency; and also at night, when, although the pillar letter-boxes are open, and cleared at five a.m., all but a few central telegraph stations are closed.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

The following are amongst the rewards voted at the general court of the Royal Society, recently held—Henry Pownall, Esq., in the chair:—Silver medal each to Police-Constables Barber and Tancock, who saved, under circumstances of the greatest danger, eleven lives at a fire in Albany-road, on Oct. 19 last; a testimonial, with 30s., to the lad John Eggleton, who saved the lives of two children at a fire in Princess-street, Whitechapel, on Nov. 25 last. Testimonials, with pecuniary grants, were awarded to eight officers of the D division of police, who, by their judgment and promptness of action, enabled sixteen persons to escape during a fire in Church-street, Marylebone. In the case of the Gray's-inn-road fire (Oct. 7, 1871), the society's medal was voted to the widow of the fireman Ford, and it was resolved that the question of any pecuniary grant be deferred until it is known how much has been subscribed for her by the public. Testimonials (first class) were awarded to Mr. A. Cole and Mr. Lebbis for their exertions in the rescue of life at this same fire.

The report in connection with the other business of the society mentioned the establishment of fire-escape stations at Staines and Reading, and that measures were in progress for starting escapes at Hitchin, High Wycombe, and Epsom.

Reference having been made to the rider of the jury at the inquest on Ford (Gray's-inn-road fire), to the report by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to the exhaustive investigation made some ten years ago by the society, which led them to fit their escapes with copper ganze, a committee was appointed to consider the whole subject, and to call in professional and scientific aid to ascertain if any further improvements can be made in the fire-escape machinery.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the following, viz.:—Second halves of notes for £200, from "X. G.;" 1s. 3d. for unpaid postage; the first half of a note for £100 for income tax, "sent at the request of a dying man."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Improved communication between this country and the Continent is certainly one of the most exigent requirements of the present day, and public interest has been powerfully enlisted in favour of the projects propounded by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Scott Russell, and others, for superseding the small steamers at present plying between Dover and Calais by steamers of large size and great speed, so that the voyage across the Channel might be performed not merely in less time but with less discomfort. To render the establishment of such vessels possible the harbours on each side must be improved, and Mr. Fowler has proposed to effect such improvements at Dover as would render that harbour accessible at all times of tide and in all kinds of weather; while on the French side he has proposed the formation of a new harbour at a suitable point of the coast between Calais and Boulogne. The existing harbours of Calais and Boulogne are difficult to improve, and this circumstance has, no doubt, induced Mr. Fowler to contemplate the creation of a new port. The French Government, however, it is understood, does not regard that project favourably. The South-Eastern Railway Company appear to be also opposed to it, and are understood to advocate the construction of a tunnel across the Channel, which is tantamount to the postponement of any real improvement to the Greek kalends. At the rate of progress of the Mont Cenis tunnel, a tunnel across the Channel would take thirty-five years to execute; and although in some respects the work would be easier from the bore having to be made through soft chalk instead of hard rock, in other respects it would be more difficult, especially from the greater length of the lead and from the large leakage of water. No doubt shafts could be sunk at intervals to abridge these evils; but these shafts, as they would lie in the open sea, would be difficult to construct and to maintain, while the cost of the work would be so great that no possible amount of traffic through it could make it remunerative. Half a century hence the project of a tunnel may be seriously entertained. At present the requirement is larger steamers and deeper harbours. The problem, however, is beset with difficulties, not merely natural, but artificial. There is no manifestation of anxiety on the part of the French Government to assist the enterprise; and the recent imposition of a surtax of 75 centimes per 100 kilogrammes upon goods imported into France in foreign bottoms will go far to deter English capitalists from embarking in enterprises of this kind, which, even if established, might be indirectly swamped by exceptional legislation. If the route between Dover and Calais cannot be improved, people will begin to turn their thoughts to the improvement of the route between Ramsgate and Ostend. Improved means of communication with the continent of Europe by some route or other must be had; and if the shortest route is made virtually inaccessible, the next shortest will, no doubt, be adopted.

It has long been known that combustion is more vivid in oxygen gas than in atmospheric air, and projects have at different times been propounded for increasing the intensity of heat and light when combustibles are burned by immersing the burning body in oxygen. One impediment to the execution of this design has been the difficulty of obtaining oxygen in large quantity at a cheap rate. But this difficulty has been to a considerable extent surmounted by M. Tessier du Motay, who discharges oxygen from permanganate of potash by steam, and a new dose of oxygen is absorbed by shutting off the steam and sending a current of air through the salt, which may thus be used over and over again without waste. By mixing oxygen with coal-gas and projecting the ignited mixture upon a small cylinder of lime or magnesia, the brilliant oxyhydrogen, or lime-light, is produced; and four of these lights have recently been placed in front of the new opera in Paris, and are attracting much attention from their great illuminating power. It is stated that the Gas Company in Paris contemplate the extensive introduction of this method of lighting, which is said to be cheaper than the ordinary method relatively with the quantity of light produced.

The eclipse expedition and its more prominent results have been so widely noticed in the newspapers that a slight mention of it here must suffice. One of the most important determinations is the solar origin of the corona and the existence of matter beyond the chromosphere. The spectrum contains a remarkable green ray which is not continuous.

A meeting of mercantile men has been held in the City to advocate the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. Heretofore the substitution has been chiefly urged on scientific grounds. Undoubtedly, uniformity is most desirable; and if the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. There is no good reason why in this matter we should maintain an anomalous isolation.

The special committee on gun-cotton have reported in favour of pulped cotton, which they say can be more thoroughly purified than fibrous cotton. Throughout every stage of the manufacture it is uninflammable except in the process of drying, which, as now conducted, is susceptible of improvement.

A late number of the *Comptes Rendus* contains a paper by M. Regnault recalling attention to the fact, published by him so far back as 1838, that mercury is volatilised at very low temperatures, even as low as 15 deg.

To obtain large crystals of such substances as sugar or borax Schultz recommends the use of gelatinous solutions, such as those of pectin or gelatine. The increased specific gravity of such solutions seems to buoy up the particles of the salt so that they have increased mobility, and thus more easily produce symmetrical forms.

The *Scientific American* contains a résumé, by M. Van der Weyde, of the relations subsisting between the specific heat and atomic weight of bodies. This relation was first pointed out by MM. Dulong and Petit, in 1819; but their experiments upon the specific heats of iron and many other substances did not support the theory they had themselves promulgated. It was shown, however, by Mr. Bourne, in 1844, that the specific heats experimentally obtained by Dulong and Petit were in many cases compound quantities, composed partly of the true specific heat, or the heat required to raise the temperature without altering the volume, and partly of the latent heat, or heat required to increase the volume without raising the temperature; and that when the necessary rectification was applied, the deductions of theory more nearly corresponded with the results of experiment. Heat is now believed to be merely an atomic oscillation. It comes under the ordinary laws of dynamics; and the motion of atoms may be transformed into the motion of masses—a transformation of which in the steam-engine we have the most conspicuous example.

Galvanism is capable of effecting many remedial changes in the animal economy, and one of its most remarkable recent applications is to the removal of the redness of the nose which follows too frequent alcoholic potations. A French physician, Dr. Bernier, has successfully used galvanism for this purpose.

During the past month a most valuable report on Danks' puddling furnace has been issued by the Iron and Steel Institute. The furnace is reported to be a success, and its wide introduction into this country may be shortly expected.



"OTTER-HOUNDS," BY BASIL BRODLEY.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 108.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: PRACTISING ON THE ISIS DURING THE FLOODS.
SEE PAGE 108

Archaeology of the Month.

The famous chair of the last Abbot of Glastonbury has just been claimed to have belonged to Shakspeare, and to have been bought at Stratford by Samuel Ireland, father of W. H. Ireland, the Shakspearian forger. This statement is from the *Antiquary*, No. 19; we have not hitherto seen its possession attributed to Shakspeare, but remember it among the relics at the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842, where it was described as having belonged to Sir Robert Walpole, from whom it passed to his son, Horace Walpole, which sets aside the probability of the chair ever being in Ireland's possession. The chair has been often copied, particularly for the late Earl Bathurst. At the Strawberry Hill sale the Abbot's chair was bought by Mr. Smyth Pigott of Brockley Hall, Somersettshire, for £75, and sold in 1849, to Mr. Brackenridge, of Cleveden, for £49.—See *Notabilia*, just published.

Mr. Syer Cuming has exhibited to the British Archaeological Association a specimen of an ancient Greek mask in the clay, for tragic plays, and some earthenware crucibles of a Roman type, lately discovered in London.

We gather from a letter of the curator of the Soane Museum, Mr. Bonomi, that twice within the last nine years has the monument to Sir John Soane, in Old St. Pancras-churchyard, been repaired, at great cost to the immediate descendants of Sir John. When it was complained to the parochial authorities of St. Giles-in-the-Fields that they were liable for the repairs, they suggested the removal of the monument to the Soane Museum.

In Coleman-street has recently been taken down a house reported as having been the residence of Judge Jeffreys; during the excavation were found three skeletons and the trunk of an oak-tree.

Now that St. Clement's Vestry Hall, in the Strand, has been sold to be taken down, what will become of Kent's picture of St. Cecilia, which he painted as an altarpiece for St. Clement's Church, but which was removed in 1725 by order of the Bishop of London, on the supposition that the picture contained portraits of the Pretender's wife and children? It was first removed to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and next to the Vestry Hall. The picture is a poor work of art, but has a curious history. Bets were jocosely laid as to what it was all about, and Hogarth attempted to clear it up by a key-print of explanation; but Hogarth's "secretive humour" was too much for Kent, who received only £60 for his work.

The venerable church of Earls Barton is in course of restoration. The tower is a so-called Saxon relic, the nave and aisles good Decorated and Perpendicular, and the chancel Norman. Remains of old wall-painting have been found.

The *Athenaeum* states that one of the Lambeth Library supposed MSS., an illuminated New Testament, catalogued as a MS., and always exhibited as one of the rarities, was lately shown to Mr. Richard Sims, one of the officers of the manuscript department of the British Museum. His experienced eye at once recognised it as a printed book, and he soon identified it as a copy of part of the Mazarine Bible, printed on vellum, but with initials illuminated by hand.

In the Isle of Thanet, while excavating for the stables of the Granville Hotel, has been found a portion of a Roman camp. The *Antiquary* states that the relics include human remains; extensive pavement, such as is not found at present on the south-east coast; fragments of Etruscan and Roman pottery (one jar, quite perfect, 2 ft. in height); and dozens of boars' tusks. Among the metal remains are two very fine nails with large conical heads, and an iron knife.

At the Ceramicon of Athens several tombs have been excavated, some quite intact; and among them the tomb of two Ambassadors of Coreya (Corfu), who formed part of the delegation from Xenophon sent to ask for the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedemonians. Another bears the name of Hipparete, daughter of Alcibiades.

The tomb in Westminster Abbey long known as Chaucer's, and believed to be put up to his memory, in 1556, by Nicholas Brigham, has lately been carefully examined by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who is positive that the tomb is neither of Chaucer's date (1400) nor Brigham's, but is late fifteenth-century work, say about 1480. Mr. Bloxam suggests that Brigham brought the tomb from among "alle the goodly stoneworke" in "Powles Church," that was plucked down in 1552; or from the Grey Friars' Church, Newgate-street, in September, 1547, when all its "grett stones and auteres" were "pullyd up." Mr. Bloxam (says the *Athenaeum*) has no doubt that the tomb "is a second-hand monument."

We are glad to see that the Archaeological Institute has taken up "the conservation of monuments" in this country, and proposes that all the churches containing heraldry should be examined, and a record of them made. The Government and some of our leading antiquaries are, however, of opinion that public money should not be granted for such a purpose; and they naively add, "the best thing to be done would be to get a voluntary inspector, if they could."

In the lengthy details of the restoration of Chester Cathedral we perceive that in the great central space in the vaulting of the southern aisle have been placed the Royal arms of the Prince of Wales, "the Earl of Chester," who, before his illness, gave encouragement to the work of restoration by a generous contribution.

Mr. Darbshire, F.G.S., has described to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society a remarkable find of prehistoric relics in Edenside, or Gibb Tarn, near Braystones Station, St. Bees, Cumberland. The find is said to be, so far, unique in England, affording, apparently, a characteristic instance of the forest moss-pits. No traces of piles or platforms, such as indicate what are known as lake dwellings, have been detected. Mr. Darbshire also exhibited celts, more or less highly finished; specimens of wooden hafts for celts, clubs, and paddles; a quern and grinding-stones of different forms; and fragments of rude earthenware, found by Mr. Pinhorn, Mr. Quayle, and himself.

At Taunton there were lately dug up three pipes, one of which bears the name of "John Hunt" and the date "1561," which places the commencement of the use of tobacco in this country at a date earlier than that usually assigned to its introduction by Sir Walter Raleigh. From the frequent occurrence of the name on fragments of tobacco-pipes found in the west of England, it would appear that the Hunts were a family of pipe manufacturers.

A fine Roman vase has been found in an excavation for a house for the Dominicans at Havre. It is about 8½ in. in height and 8 in. in breadth, made of Samos terra rossa, and belongs to the finest epoch of Roman art—namely, the first or second century of our era. It is a relic of special interest.

"Good wine needs no bush," it appears, has been misinterpreted. An entry in Mr. Riley's "Memorials of London" would lead one to suppose that the bush was not the bush on a pole outside the tavern, but the bush of a flavoursome herb inside the wine-vessel. In 38 Edward III., A.D. 1367, Alice de Caustone confesses before the Mayor and Aldermen "that she had sold ale in a measure wherein was put 'picche,' one inch and a half in depth, and that rosemary was laid upon it, so as to look like a bush in the sight of the common people."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE ALKALIES AND ALKALINE EARTHS.

Professor Odling began his second lecture on the Alkalies, on Thursday week, Jan. 25, by exhibiting the properties of carbonate of ammonia (the volatile salt of hartshorn, or sal volatile), showing that it is soluble in water, effervescent, with acids, and antacid; but, unlike the other recognised alkalies, volatile by heat, whence its designation the volatile alkali. The Professor next illustrated the power possessed by both fixed and volatile alkalies of altering many vegetable colours, such as turning the red colour of litmus into blue, and the yellow of turmeric into an orange brown; he also showed how the original colours of the changed litmus and turmeric are restored by acids; how the colours are unaffected by neutral solutions combining due proportions of acid and alkali; and how these reactions are utilised in the valuable litmus and turmeric test papers. The distinct properties of the fixed alkalies were next described and illustrated. Potash was characterised as deliquescent and non-crystallisable, and as being termed the vegetable alkali from its constant occurrence in vegetable organisms; while soda, termed the mineral alkali, is crystallisable and non-deliquescent. Soda is readily converted into sea-salt, and is produced from the ash of seaweed and plants having access to sea-salt. The Professor next described and illustrated the partial change effected in the character of alkali by its treatment with quick-lime, the alkali being thereby rendered non-effervescent; and he alluded to the distinction between caustic and mild alkalies, and the opinion held by early chemists, that the former acquired a fiery something (termed phlogiston) from the lime which it had got from the fire. Black, however, demonstrated that the mild alkalies and earths are combinations of the caustic alkalies and earths with carbonic acid. After several experiments, Professor Odling commented on the correspondence in the properties of carbonates of lime and magnesia to those of the carbonated alkalies, except in their want of solubility and their decomposability by ignition; and also noticed the correspondence of calcined lime and magnesia to the calcined alkalies. Lime, by its sparing solubility in water, approximates to the true alkalies, and, with strontia and baryta, forms the class of alkaline earths; while magnesia, by its insolubility in water, is associated with alumina and silex as earths proper. The Professor next adverted to the analogy of alkalies and earths to metallic oxides, perceived by Lavoisier and demonstrated by Davy, who, in 1807, obtained the metals potassium and sodium from potash and soda by electrolysis, and afterwards discovered the metallic bases of the alkaline earths and the earths proper. The lecture was concluded with the exhibition of the yellow flame of sodium and violet flame of potassium, and reference to their spectra as distinguished from those of rubidium and caesium, the new alkaline metals.

THE DEMON OF SOCRATES.

Dr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster, at the evening meeting, Jan. 26, began his discourse by describing his subject as a remarkable fact in the psychology of one of the greatest minds of the ancient world. He then alluded to the flourishing state of Athens in the time of Socrates, in respect to politics, art, and literature, and as a crisis in the history of philosophy, through the influence of the dominant teachers, the Sophists. When Socrates appeared as a cross-examiner of men of all ranks and an earnest seeker after moral truth, and in so doing attacking all vain pretensions, he by his plain speaking provoked much enmity, which led to his trial and execution on the ground of his setting aside the gods of the State by introducing new divinities, and his corrupting the youth by his teaching. In regard to these charges Dr. Manning read an extract from the *Apology* as given by Plato, in which Socrates asserted that he had exhorted young and old not to seek in the first place money or anything material, but to strain every nerve that their soul might be as excellent as possible; that he had taught that virtue is the root of all good; adding that, whether he were acquitted or not, he could do no otherwise than he had done though he should die a hundred times. With respect to the charge of impiety, he stated that the reason of his going about the city giving counsel to every man was none other than something divine and superhuman; that from his boyhood he had on all important occasions been wont to hear a voice which, whenever it spoke in reference to what he was about to do, always warned him to refrain, but never urged him to perform. This Socrates regarded as a special divine communication; but to his enemies it appeared in the light of an offensive heresy and a desertion of the recognised gods of Athens. The Archbishop then noticed the various opinions upon the nature of this revelation held by Plutarch, Apuleius, and others, some of whom regarded the monitor as a special personal demon or genius exterior to Socrates himself, for which notion, however, no foundation exists in the works of his disciples, Plato and Xenophon. These even did not agree: Xenophon describes the inward monitor as impelling to good, as well as restraining from evil; while Plato limits its power to restraining. Socrates probably did not understand the workings of his own mind. Dr. Manning, after discussing the opinions of various eminent writers upon the subject, including Aristotle, Thirlwall, Grote, and Zeller, referred to the statement of Paul (Romans ii. 5), that "the Gentiles which have not the law do by nature the things contained in the law," and "are a law unto themselves; which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts in the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." He said that Socrates had a large share of that light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world; and that what he considered a communication from the gods was probably the natural conscience habitually cultivated from his youth, and guided by the high logical faculty which he so eminently possessed—a profound moral sense, combined with the greatest intellect, and subject to the control of reason. The Archbishop concluded with a comparison of the state of society in the time of Socrates and that at the present day; and commented on his bright example as a teacher of morality, who saw no way of serving his country at the cost of his conscience. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

THE PLAYHOUSE IN SHAKSPEARE'S TIME.

Mr. W. B. Donne gave his second lecture on the Theatre in Shakspeare's time on Saturday last. He began by describing the inn-yards in which English plays were first performed—a gallery with rooms opening into it, a paved square below, with a deep recess under an archway, and other primitive appurtenances. At the date of Elizabeth's accession no theatre existed in London, and it was not till 1570 that the first playhouse, termed "the theatre," was erected, having very few rude properties. Others were erected soon after, public and private. In the public theatres, which were open to the sky, the audience stood; but the private were roofed in and provided with seats. At the present time London, with a population of three millions and a half, has only thirty-nine theatres, while in Shakspeare's time, with a population of about two hundred thousand, there were seventeen theatres, occasionally if not constantly open. Of these, Mr. Donne more especially de-

scribed four—the Globe, on Bankside; the Curtain, in Shoreditch; the Red Bull, in St. John-street; and the Fortune, in Whitecross-street—all situated in then fashionable neighbourhoods. At the instigation of the stricter clergy, in 1600, the theatres were restricted to two, the Fortune and the Globe; but the prohibition was not much respected till the Long Parliament rigorously suppressed all theatres in November, 1640. Mr. Donne characterised the character and demeanour of the audience, and their amusements before the curtain rose, especially nutcracking; and, adverting to the very simple and rude adjuncts to the play, said that the spectators were expected to take a few symbols for supposed cities, woods, or lawns, and, indeed, to exercise a good deal of that excellent quality, strong dramatic faith, the prologue generally serving as a guide to their imagination. Of this Mr. Donne gave many amusing illustrations, contrasting it with the extreme realism of the present day. In Shakspeare's time the stage was seldom large enough even for movable scenes; but now we must have real water, a considerable army, a well-rigged ship, and even real cabs. Among the many details given by Mr. Donne were the stage directions, the etiquette to be observed by gallants who attended the playhouse, and their modes of criticism; and extracts from Ben Jonson were read describing the behaviour of the audience at a new play, and the importance of fine clothes for one who desired to attract the notice of the house. Prologues were generally delivered by the author himself, and epilogues were not unfrequent. At holiday time disorders frequently occurred, and the audience would even compel the actors to change the play; yet, Mr. Donne said, the spectators had a sound dramatic fibre within them, and are entitled to read us a lesson. No artist, no archaeologist, no commentator aided their fancy or guided their taste; they were instructed as well as amused by the play itself. Not many weeks ago here Shakspeare was submitted to the process of the ballot-box; and the manager knew well that Shakspeare in plain clothes would not draw, but that Shakspeare in purple and fine linen might possibly be not a precious venture squandered abroad. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the actors, including Shakspeare himself, Kempe, Greene, Taylor, Love, and more especially Burbage, the greatest tragedian of his age.

THE MOTIONS OF THE HEART.

Dr. Wm. Rutherford, F.R.S.E., in his third lecture on the Circulatory and Nervous Systems, given on Tuesday last, resumed his observations upon the heart. Among other striking illustrations, he showed how the motions of the heart of the horse have been accurately ascertained and registered by means of air-bags introduced into the heart, the bags communicating with tubes, at the other ends of which were placed small elastic drums with levers resting upon them. The ends of the levers were brought against a cylinder covered with smoked paper, and the motions of the levers were indicated by lines scratched upon the paper. The heart, in contracting, compressed the air out of the bags and drove it into the drums, causing the levers to rise. Dr. Rutherford also exhibited an apparatus, invented by Marey and Sanderson, for recording the beating of the heart against the wall of the chest. He next explained how the motions of the heart are due to contractions of muscular fibres, thrown into action by nerves; and by experiments with frogs' legs he showed that muscular fibres and nerves are not enough. The muscle is certainly thrown into action when the nerve is irritated, but something is necessary to excite the nerve. It was formerly supposed that the nerves of the heart are excited so as to produce the heart's motions by influences generated in the brain; but Dr. Rutherford removed the heart from a frog, placed it in an electro-microscope, and showed, on a screen, a representation of the heart beating out of the body. This he explained as due to the heart's containing within itself the machinery essential for its action; and he also described how it had been proved that this machinery is placed in the base of the heart. The muscular fibres and nerve fibres are found in the apex of the heart as well as in the base; but the nerve-cells needed to complete the machinery are found only in the base. Dr. Rutherford, after discussing the causes which at intervals throw the heart into contraction, said that he believed that the most probable explanation is that nerve-force is being continually generated within the nerve-cells, and that this force discharges itself, and so excites the motor nerve-fibres when it attains a certain amount of tension; but that is only an hypothesis. He also stated that the heart's motions, though not dependent upon the brain, are nevertheless influenced by nerves connecting the heart with the brain. A branch of the vagus nerve restrains the heart's action, while a branch of the sympathetic nerve accelerates it, the latter nerve being not always in action, while the former appears to be generally so; and it was shown, by an experiment upon a frog, that when the controlling or inhibitory nerve is stimulated the action of the heart becomes slower, and can even be stopped for a time. A beam of light was reflected upon the wall by means of a mirror moved by the heart. The lecture was concluded by the exhibition upon the screen, by means of the electro-microscope, of numerous exceedingly beautiful preparations of blood-vessels of different organs of the bodies of frogs, rats, and other animals; and the circulation of the blood in the web of the frog's foot was demonstrated upon the screen in a most interesting manner.

Professor Humphry, F.R.S., will deliver a discourse on Sleep at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 9.

The report by the council of the Royal Scottish Academy for 1871 states that, while the attendance of visitors at the annual exhibitions fell somewhat short of that of the two preceding years, it was still satisfactory, as being in excess of the average for a number of years past. The sales of works of art were highly satisfactory, and were considerably in advance of those of the previous year.

The balance-sheet of the National Rifle Association shows that the total receipts from ordinary and extraordinary sources during the past year were £229,920, while the total expenditure was £35,164. The annual report contains a comparative statement of the number and value of the prizes competed for at the Wimbledon meetings. The association started, in 1860, with sixty-seven prizes, valued at £2238, of which the association gave forty, which were worth £1025. Last year the prizes numbered 1182, and were of the value of £11,510; of these the association gave 927, valued at £5593. The prizes last year were greater, both in number and value, than in any previous year of the association's existence. In order to provide for the payment of all liabilities, the council, with the sanction of the trustees, has sold from the capital invested in Reduced Three per Cents sufficient to realise £5114. In their report the council mention that they have altered the conditions for the Rajah of Kolapore's imperial challenge cup, as the experience of the past year has shown that it is almost impossible to continue this match in accordance with the original conditions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT MOUNTMORENES.

The Right Hon. Hervey de Montmorency, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, Baron Mountmorres, of Castlemores, in the county of Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, LL.D., Dean of Achonry, died, on the 23rd ult., at The Grove, Killiney, near Dublin. He was born, Aug. 20, 1796, the only son of Francis Hervey, third Viscount Mountmorres (whom he succeeded on March 23,

1833), by Anne, his wife, daughter of Joseph Reade, Esq., of Castle Hoyle. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, his Lordship entered holy orders, and in 1844 was appointed Dean of Cloyne, whence he was preferred to the Deanery of Achonry in 1850. He received the degree of LL.D. from his University in 1849, was a magistrate for Sligo, and was Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Lordship married, July 5, 1831, Sarah, daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Temple-hill, by whom he leaves issue four sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William Browne, now fifth Viscount Mountmorres, who was born in 1832; married, in 1862, Harriet, second daughter of the late George Broadrick, Esq., of Hampshall Stubbs, and has issue.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER LINDSAY.

General Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., one of the oldest Generals of the Bengal Artillery, died, on the 20th ult., at his residence, Earlybank, Perthshire, in his ninetieth year. He was son of James Smyth Lindsay, Esq., and received his education at Woolwich. He entered the Bengal Army in 1804, and saw much service in India; he commanded the artillery of the right column of Sir David Ochterlony's army in 1816, and was severely wounded in the action on the heights of Hurry-hupore. He was again, in 1825, appointed to command the artillery in the division under Brigadier-General Morrison in the Burmese war, and took part in the capture of Arracan. He had the medal and clasps for Nepaul and Ava, was made C.B. in 1831, and K.C.B. 1862. He married, 1820, Flora Loudoun, daughter of Captain Mackenzie, of Hartfield, Ross-shire, and became a widower in 1863.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Browne, Earl of Kenmare, of Kenmare House, Killarney, and Castle Rosse, Kerry, was proved in her Majesty's London Court of Probate, on the 23rd ult., by his only son, the Right Hon. Valentine Augustus, fourth Earl of Kenmare (heretofore Viscount Castlerosse), the sole executor. The personality in England was sworn under £4000. The will is dated March 15, 1864, and his Lordship died Dec. 26 last, at his residence, 54, Eaton-place, aged eighty-three, a widower, leaving one son and two daughters. His Lordship was an Irish Representative Peer, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Kenmare, and was Deputy Lieutenant for Kerry. He bequeaths to his daughter Lady Mary Catherine, wife of Robert Berkeley, Esq., £500 for her own use. To his eldest daughter, Lady Ellen Maria, if single and not a professed nun, he leaves all his pictures, paintings, books, plate, household furniture, horses, carriages, and other effects, except such as may be at his mansion at Killarney, and in possession of his son. His Lordship states that he had intended to have left her a pecuniary legacy, but his son having secured to her an annuity of £1000, and increased it to £1200, he has refrained from so doing; but if she marries she is to retain the furniture, and other effects. He bequeaths to Mrs. Smith (his late wife's waiting-maid), £60 a year; to another servant, £10 a year; and to his other servants one year's wages—all legacies free. His real estate and the residue of the personal, including all charges which he was entitled to receive from the family estates, he leaves to his son the present Earl.

The will of Sir John Edward George Bayley, Bart., of Stanhope Lodge, Kensington-gore, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., under £10,000 personality, by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir John Robert Emilius Bayley, Bart., the sole executor. The will is dated Jan. 21, 1865, and Sir John died Dec. 23 last, aged seventy-eight. He was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart., formerly Judge of the Court of Exchequer. The testator has left the whole of his property, real and personal, to his son and executor, adding these words, "under the assurance that, from his kind, honest, and devoted behaviour towards me, he will carry out all my intentions and wishes." There is a remarkable peculiarity attending the winding up and execution of the will. Though drawn up in the English form, with the usual a-testation clause, that at the conclusion of the will "In testimonium" is according to the Scotch form, giving the names and addresses of the witnesses in the body thereof.

The will of John Daniel Souchay, Esq., merchant, of Loschwitz, Dresden, and of London, was administered to in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 16th ult., under £120,000 personality in England, by Edward Franz Souchay, Esq., the brother, one of the universal legatees in the will, there being no executor appointed. The will is translated from the German, and bears date July 3, 1868; the original was deposited, the day after its execution, in the Royal Court of Judicature of Dresden, Neustadt. The testator died June 22 last year, at Loschwitz. He describes his available capital to be invested in the mercantile firms of Messrs. Schunck, Souchay, and Co., of Manchester and Leeds; Messrs. Benecke, Souchay, and Co., London; and in shares, or joint-stock companies, and railway and preference shares, in State loans, amounting probably to 2,000,000 thalers Prussian currency; from which he bequeaths to his wife 700,000 thalers; to each of his brothers and sisters, 220,000 thalers; sisters-in-law and nephew, each 20,000 thalers; nieces, each 10,000 thalers; to other relatives, 50,000 thalers; charitable institutions, 45,000 thalers; and to servants, 5000 thalers. These amounts are to be regulated either by abatement or increase, according to the amount of capital. If he directs the carrying out of the trusts of the will, to take place in conformity with the law in force in the kingdom of Saxony, his place of domicile.

The will of the Rev. Thomas Fownes Luttrell, late of The Priory, Dunster, Vicar of Carhampton and Dunster, Somerset, dated Nov. 1, 1867, was proved, in the London Court, under £50,000 personality, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Taunton Hospital, £500; Bath General Hospital, £300; Eye Infirmary, Taunton, and the Village Hospital, Dunster, each £200.

The will of Lady Georgiana Cathcart, relict of the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, G.C.B., was proved under £14,000; that of Lady Cecilia Harvey, under £20,000; and that of Dame Caroline Coote, of Villa Carolina, Nice, under £3000 in England.

CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS PROBLEMS received with thanks from E. Healey—H. D. Kidson—W. S. Parritt—A. Litman—St. Just—P. H. Barker—W. T. and J. Pierce—C. W., of Sudbury—C. R. Baxter of Dundee—S. Hamel—A. Hunter—G. S. S. W. G.—and D. F. Lonsdale.

L. R. SYDENHAM—L. No "good player" in this country is ignorant of the *en passant* rule, and for those who are not acquainted with it the elementary treatises on the game afford ample information. Your illustration of it wants point, and would be soon

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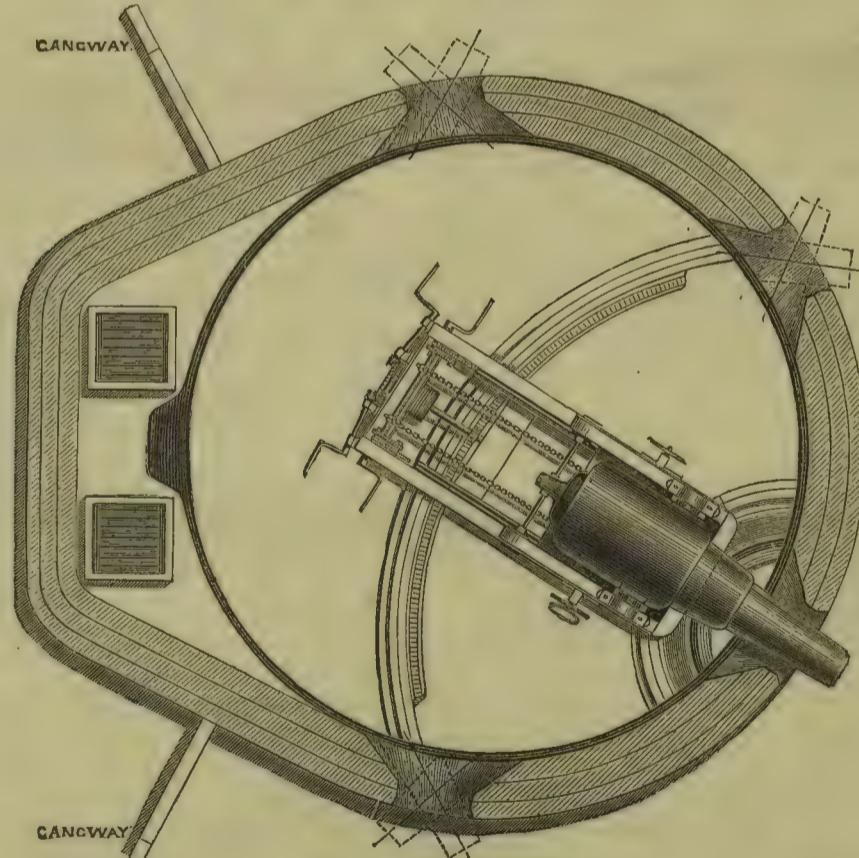


PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

with a biais of white satin bordered with fringe, the head of which is concealed by rouleaux of green satin. The upper skirt, which is bordered with a similar biais and fringe, is caught up at each side so as to form a puff behind. The corsage is trimmed in front with crossbars of green satin biais, and has a berthe formed with biais and fringe corresponding to the trimming of the skirts. The sleeves and basques of the corsage are trimmed in the same style.

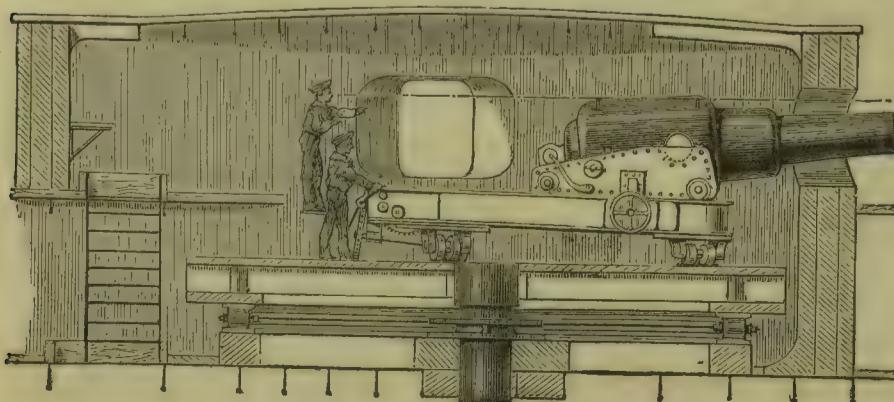
A NAVAL GUN-CARRIAGE.

The Hotspur, a double screw-propeller, iron armour-plated steam-ram, of 2637 tons burden, carrying three heavy guns, is now at Devonport, under the command of Captain Lord John Hay, C.B. She is not built like the Glatton, of which we lately gave an illustration, for the purpose of an impenetrable floating battery, to be used in harbour or coast defence. The Hotspur is intended to take a more active part in naval battle, and moves at high speed to run down her antagonists. The guns of the Glatton, and the carriages on which they are mounted, were shown by the illustrations we gave a few weeks ago, with an engraving of that vessel. The Hotspur carries one gun weighing 25 tons, in a fixed turret forward, and two guns throwing 64 lb. shot, aft of the ship. The turret, not revolving, is pierced with four portholes, to either of which her 25-ton gun is brought by means of a revolving turn-table. We refer to the engraved diagrams, fig. 1 and fig. 2, showing the mechanism invented by Captain Scott for this purpose. The turn-table is locked, and the gun is trained and kept pointed with the greatest nicety upon

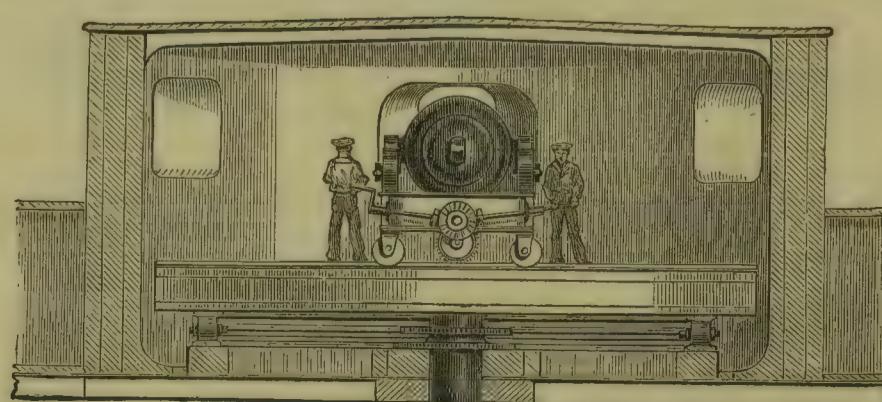


PLAN: GUN RUN OUT.—FIG. 1.

the object until after discharge. The operation of training is shown in our diagrams, figs. 2 and 3. Should the vessel or other object aimed at be moving past the angle to which the gun can be trained, the turn-table itself is turned round by means of its winch-gear, so as to bring the gun to the next porthole, an operation which only occupies about a third of a minute, and which can be done while the gun is being loaded. The training is effected by means of winch-handles on pinions working into a crown wheel at the rear of the slide. This wheel communicates motion to a pinion working into the rack, or toothed racer, which is partially let into the top of the turn-table. The gun can be trained by this means in a few seconds through the angle (of 64 deg.) that the position at each port will allow. The gun is run in or out by the winch-gear and "pitch" chains attached to the sides of the slide, and worked by the handle shown in fig. 1, the chain being "nipped," or held to the carriage, by lifting it with peculiarly-constructed gear into a series of notches fixed under the bottom plate of the carriage. This gear is under the control of one man, and when he lets go his hold of the curved lever (shown at the side of the carriage in fig. 2) the chain falls out of gear, so that when the gun is fired it runs back without affecting the chain or gear. The recoil is checked by means of frictional compressors, the power being applied by a hand wheel (see figs. 1 and 2) working a powerful screw attached to the side of the compressor "bow." These wheels are worked by a man on each side of the gun, and the arrangement is so effective that the gun can be "brought up" on discharge with a recoil of less than four feet.

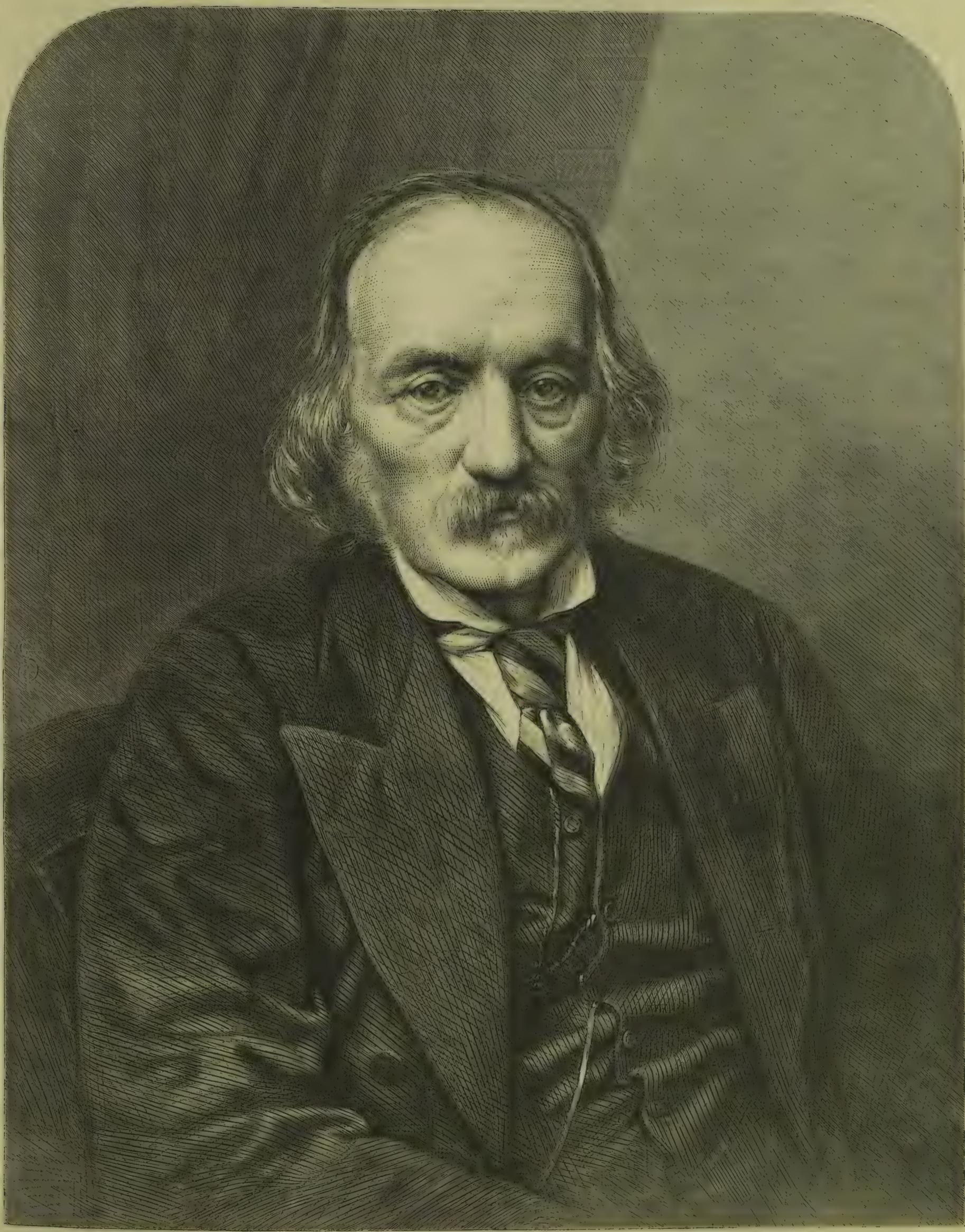


LAYING GUN.—FIG.



TRAINING GUN.—FIG. 3.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S 25-TON GUN-CARRIAGE IN THE HOTSPUR TURRET.



PROFESSOR RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.

This eminent natural philosopher, who holds the office of Superintendent of the Departments of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy in the British Museum, and Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, was born at Lancaster in 1804. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and adopted the profession of a surgeon. But he soon found employment in preparing the catalogues of the collections in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. These contain a great variety of specimens of comparative anatomy and physiology, especially of osteology, to which his attention as a scientific inquirer was thus early directed. In 1835 he was appointed Hunterian Professor of the College, and Conservator of its Museum. Among his first published treatises was a memoir on the "Nautilus Pompilius," contributed in 1832; but his memoir on a gigantic extinct species of sloth, the "Mylodon Robustus," which appeared ten years later, proved him the highest British authority on fossil organic remains. A work on "Odontography," or the comparative structure and arrangement of the teeth of animals, had already gained approval. Mr. Owen became more widely known by his popular books, entitled the "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds" and the "History of British Fossil Reptiles," which appeared from 1846 to 1850. But, at the same time, he published his two courses of lectures on the "Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrates," and that of the "Vertebrate Animals," giving a complete view of the subject; and these were followed by a masterly essay on the "Vertebrate Skeleton," its typical and essential form of structure; and by special disquisitions on "The Nature of Limbs," and other topics within the range of those inquiries. Professor Owen was frequently invited to assist her Majesty's Government in Sanitary Commissions; and the abolition of the slaughter-houses in Smithfield Market was mainly effected by his reports against that disgusting nuisance. He aided in some of the arrangements for the Exhibition of 1851, and served as president of one of its juries. In 1855, by desire of the French Government, he acted in a similar capacity at the Paris Exhibition. He was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour; and, in return for this compliment, his next important work, "Principles of Comparative Osteology," was published at Paris in the French language. His more recent books, including that on the Megatherium, and his great work on the science of Palaeontology, the first part of which appeared in 1860, have still more augmented the fame of this accomplished naturalist. He has contributed much to the transactions of all the scientific institutions in London. His merits have been recognised by most of the academies or learned societies of Europe, as well as by the Universities of Great Britain, and by the Governments of foreign States, from which he has received many honorary titles of distinction.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Mason and Co., of Old Bond-street.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The simultaneous appearance of the weights for three great steeplechases—at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Croydon—has at length given turfites something to talk about. Mr. Topham must be well satisfied with the result of his Grand National handicap, as out of 85 entries only 22 have not accepted, and three even of these had received the lowest possible weight. The Australian horse Dutchman (11st. 7lb.) is one of the non-contents; but while it is somewhat irrationally argued that, after all the expense and trouble of bringing him from the antipodes, he ought to have been more leniently treated, Mr. Topham can fairly reply that no one in his senses would have run such a risk unless he possessed a really good animal. Dutchman has accepted for the Croydon event, for which, however, it seems doubtful if he will be allowed to start in consequence of his disqualification in Australia. This, at first sight, seems hard upon his present owner, who had nothing whatever to do with the horse's very suspicious performance in his own country; but a little reflection will show that a rigid enforcement of the rule is most necessary, as otherwise a horse might be palpably pulled time after time, and yet would never be less salable. The Lamb (12 st. 7lb.) is naturally honoured with the top weight, and Harvester (12 st.) has evidently obtained a great reputation by his solitary performance at Croydon. The Doctor (11 st. 8 lb.), Scipio (11 st. 7 lb.), Schiedam (11 st. 4 lb.), Snowstorm (11 st. 2 lb.), Scarrington (11 st. 2 lb.), David Copperfield (10 st. 10 lb.), and other well-known names appear in the list, and we may once more see the venerable Hall Court (10 st.), who, however far he may be beaten, and with or without a rider, is sure to gallop the entire course. The weights have been raised at Birmingham and Croydon, and Redivivus and Harvester respectively occupy the place of honour with 12 st. 7 lb. each.

The Brigg (Lincolnshire) Open Meeting was by far the most important of the numerous coursing fixtures for last week, and two or three dogs performed which will probably appear in the Waterloo Cup. In the first round of the Elsham Cup Prince Charlie ran with great fire and resolution; but, as he was by no means fit, he was drawn, for fear of jeopardising his chance at Altcar, where he will do battle for Mr. Powers's nomination. Glenavon, Bessie, and Countryman also won their respective trials. The second and third of these, however, went down in the first ties, and, in the final spin, Leucathia, by Boanerges—Muscatelle, beat Glenavon, a result in some measure due to an injury which the latter received in his course against Moltke. Captain Loyd-Lindsay only won a single course in the Dog Puppy Stakes, and displayed such a lack of stamina that his chance at Altcar seems very poor indeed, and his would-be purchaser must congratulate himself that his offer of £150 was declined. Mr. Murchison's pair of Master McGrath puppies displayed fine speed, but had very bad luck; and K. D., by Rocket—Ada, and Buckfoot, by Brigadier—Whiskey, eventually divided. Princess, an own sister to the last named, secured the Bitch Puppy Stakes, Nell, by Master McGrath—Victory, being the runner-up.

The annual exhibition of the Glasgow Fine Arts Institute was opened, on Monday, by a conversazione.

While out with the Warwickshire hounds, on Tuesday, Lord St. Lawrence was thrown and broke his arm.

The nomination of candidates for the county Kerry is fixed for Tuesday next, and the polling for Friday, the 9th inst.

General Chesney, explorer of the Euphrates, died on Tuesday, at his seat in Ireland, in his eighty-third year.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., delivered an address, on Tuesday, in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on teaching universities and examining boards.

A meeting held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, composed of and chiefly addressed by ladies, passed resolutions declaring the disqualification of women to vote for members of Parliament to be unjust and inexpedient.

FINE ARTS.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

The present exhibition at the Dudley Gallery seems to be inferior to that of last year—or, at all events, less well selected and arranged. There is a large preponderance of small and more or less weak or trivial performances, and very few works of salient excellence and importance. Among the causes of this are, doubtless, that several of the leading contributors have been draughted into the ranks of the older societies in Pall-mall, and that some other of the best customary supporters of the gallery are absent. The walls, nevertheless, bear evidence to the great variety of natural capacity that is absorbed in supplying the popular demand for water-colour drawings. The results, however, here as elsewhere, do not warrant the self-laudation of our "national school of water-colour art" which we so often hear from amateurs and amateur critics. Rather the prolific annual crop of water-colour drawings betrays the want of thorough artistic education, and a too general satisfaction with moderate attainments in a medium with many inherent limitations: if we had but a tithe of the present growth, the prospects of our school would be much improved.

It is a rebuke to our insular vain-gloriousness to find how easily the Continental artist, with his superior training, surpasses most of our best samples of water-colour painting when he turns, as he does occasionally, to this branch of practice. The drawing which most harmoniously unites the principal pictorial attributes in their highest degree is M. Vibert's scene in a Spanish church (509), with a group of matadors and picadors, in their splendid costumes, kneeling at a shrine before entering the arena in a bull-fight. Another remarkable foreign contribution is M. Lilo's "Donnez moi du feu" (495), a very interesting and powerfully-coloured study of two Eastern figures, somewhat after the manner of Fortuny. M. Jalabert's figure of a contadina, "Villanella," (501) is correct and highly finished, but rather tame. The clever contribution of M. Regamy (who has supplied this Journal with many French sketches), and of which we may name "The Mad Widow—Paris, June, 1871" (644), must be regarded as sketches made for a purpose, rather than independent works of art. Mr. Hemy follows his master, Ley, too dependently in "Cinderella and her Slipper" (52), reproducing the ill-favoured types of face of his prototype, but not a sufficiency of his power and beauty of colouring to redeem that fault of taste. "Mendicante Italienne" (286), by C. P. Bellay, has the thoroughness which, we repeat, is usually found in foreign work.

Among the best samples of the English school are Mr. Poynter's two small half-length female portraits, which have separate passages of much beauty. It is a thing almost unique nowadays to find portraiture so palpably honest, so free from all "flattering" artifice, as here; indeed, one feels—what one never feels before the great character-painter, Holbein—that traits of character may be more or less exaggerated, even to the point of questionable draughtsmanship. In the accessories there is the same insistence on particular truth to the sacrifice of general relations. The detaching power of our binocular vision, as well as the effects of aerial perspective, are, for example, ignored in the painting of the stamped leather which forms the background to the head of the fairer lady, and the pattern on which is very unduly obtrusive. Mr. Burne Jones's facility of design, but not his fine faculty as a colourist, is exemplified in four small designs in tempera on canvas, with the title, "The Triumph of Fortune, Fame, Oblivion, and Love" (196), designs rather trite in idea. The artist shifts his plagiarism here from the fourteenth to the fifteenth century, reproducing and exaggerating the greatest peculiarities of form of the Peruginesque schools. Mr. Solomon's numerous quasi-poetic allegories or suggestions, with clumsy, ill-drawn, pseudo-classic figures, have a degree of effeminate, nauseous affectation which, we must say, is more offensive even than usual. Other of the "fleshy," "loathely" morbid or eccentric painters who are only met with at this gallery are represented; as Mr. Bateman, in a mediæval "Annunciation" (598), in which the body of the Virgin is scarcely two thirds of its due length; Mrs. Spartali Stillman, in the lugubrious Monk (167); Miss Lucy Madox Brown, in the misnamed "Fair Geraldine" of Cornelius Agrippa's Mirror (295); and Mr. Crane, in Roman views which, with much merit, are more or less marred by certain peculiarities of treatment which falsify the aspect of the well-known sites represented.

Little, probably, could be gained by attempting to classify the remaining contents of this exhibition, among which, though many drawings evince ability or promise, few are representative of any elevated or uncommon art-principle. We shall, therefore, make the circuit of the room, merely enumerating some of the most noteworthy items in no stringent order. "Deal Boatmen Bringing Men Ashore from a Wreck" (37), by H. Moore, a spirited drawing, but lacking the brilliance and virtue of the artist's seapieces in oil. "A French River" (38) and other drawings, by A. Ditchfield, have a mellow breadth of tone and effect of serenity congenial to the scenery chosen. "The Coming in of the Sea-Fog" (51). "Pembroke Castle" (65), A. W. Williams. No. 66, by F. Walton, "Dead Swan" (80), a broadly-handled, very good example of still-life painting, by Jas. Hardy, jun. "The Old Place, Pulborough" (83), by E. H. Fahey—repeating the effects of half-shadow tone on buildings, to which this young artist seems disposed to confine himself. "The Morning Bath" (93), by Heywood Hardy—horses being ridden by grooms into the sea margin—a work distinguished by great spirit and truth in the action of the animals and excellent draughtsmanship. "On the Look Out" (101), by Kate Malleson—remarkably impressive in effect. "Supper Time" (118)—Scotch girls feeding calves—by J. Richardson, is injured, like other drawings by the same, by excessive literalness, and a super-positiveness of colouring, which has a vulgarising tendency. "Wet" (128), by E. F. Brewster—the yard of a farmhouse, reminding one of a passage in Washington Irving's wet Sunday in a country inn. "On the Waal, Holland" (130), by J. H. d'Egville. The animated scene on a "Market Day in Spain" (154), by T. R. Macquoid, "In Baie d'Excet, Sark" (162), by J. L. Roget; this and two other views by this artist in the same Channel Island show careful drawing of rocks subordinated to tenderly-felt and broadly-rendered atmospheric effects. No. 173, by G. Howard, a landscape, with winding river reflecting a pallid sky after sundown, renders twilight effect with fidelity and originality. "Springtime" (175), a graceful female figure gathering flowers, by W. J. Hennessy. "Morning Twilight" (183), by J. J. Bannatyne, who also has an admirable moonlight piece. "Showers before Sunrise" (188), by J. H. Leonard—large in treatment and liberal in observation. No. 227, by Madame Bischoff, a large figure-subject, very powerful in light and shade, closely resembling the style of the lady's husband. "Grange Fell, from the Village, Cumberland" (256), by H. B. Richardson, has a vivid daylight effect, gained, however, by some blackness in the shadows. "The Bab Zouchy, Cairo" (261), by Frank Dillon; an excellent drawing in the artist's best manner. No. 262, by J. M. Jolling; a female head, better painted than is usual with this artist. Of "Diggings Potatoes" (279) and

other contributions by Mr. Hamilton Macallum, similar remarks may be made as have already been submitted in respect to Mr. J. Richardson's drawings; the artist's power is unquestionable, but his imitation is prosaic, and there is little tenderness or *nuance* in his colouring. "Diving into Secrets" (301), a girl reading letters, by A. C. H. Luxmore, has a modest carefulness which conciliates approbation; but the artist should aim at higher qualities of expression, colour, and execution. "On the River" (305) is an artistic little work, by T. Green, who also sends a street scene, with many figures, in "St. Giles's-in-the-Fields" (574), which rivals some of the best drawings by Pinwell. "After Glow on the Tiber" (328), by J. C. Moore, represents with appropriate breadth the windings of the river through the monotonous Campagna. "Kilchurn Abbey" (337), by A. W. Weedon, has a brilliant and truthful effect of sunset. "Chapel in the South Aisle of St. Jacques, Antwerp," by S. Read, is a small but good example of this member of the Old Water-Colour Society, who, we believe, exhibits for the first time in Piccadilly. "St. Cairan's Cross, in the Churchyard of Clonmacnoise" (379), by T. Waite, displays imaginative feeling in the sad, lowering twilight sky which broods over the ancient ruins and tombs. "Early Morning—Domleschg Valley, near Thusis, Switzerland" (397), by R. T. Pain, is a very conscientious piece of landscape delineation.

On the screens are some generally small but choice drawings besides those already mentioned. "The Giant's Causeway" (531) and "National Defences" (530), by W. F. Stocks, are capital studies of rocks. "Late Hours" (556), by J. Macbeth, is one of the best drawings here: it represents an artist in his studio, drawing, under a lamp, on a wood block, and overlooked by a lady in evening costume—the artist's wife, we may conjecture, returned from an evening party. The lamplight effect—concentrated on the table and worker's face, and faintly reflected through the shadow of the lamp shade about the studio—is very admirably rendered. "Drummer and Child" (560), a replica in water colours of a charming oil picture by the deceased artist M. G. Brennan. "An Amritist" (586), a clever and droll little drawing, by E. Buckman, of a mischievously-disposed little child, holding a stick behind its back, and a frisky young donkey, eyeing each other across a thistle-bed. "Enter Certain Maskers" (606), study for the picture by H. S. Marks. There are other drawings which will repay attention—as the sea and coast pieces by G. L. Hall, A. Severn, C. R. Aston, G. Whitaker, and Madame Bodichon; figure-subjects by J. Hayllar, E. Bale, and a war sketch by R. E. Landells; small animal-pieces by B. Rivière and J. W. Bottomley; excellent little bits by W. F. Yeames and G. Mawley; and landscape or allied subjects by C. Earl, S. Vincent, F. Talfourd, W. P. Burton, J. Parker, H. Leslie, W. Small, and G. S. Walters.

Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. Richard Norman Shaw have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts.

Mr. Robert Wade, surgeon, of Soho-square, who died a fortnight ago, was a great collector of drawings of flowers, fruit, and other subjects by the late William Hunt. It has been suggested that his collection should be purchased for the South Kensington Museum.

NEW BOOKS.

The following words are used in concluding the strictly auto-biographical portion of *The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham* (William Blackwood and Sons), and they contain the best and most touching apology for the comparatively few blemishes which even the keen eye of jealous historian or hostile critic has hitherto discovered in the work of a nonagenarian:—"If I have imperfectly performed my work,—if I have appeared to dwell too diffusely on some subjects, whilst others of equal importance have been passed over,—if many statements have been feebly, and some inaccurately, rendered,—let it be recollect that I began this attempt after I was eighty-three years of age, with enfeebled intellect, failing memory, and but slight materials by me to assist it. Above all, that there was not left one single friend or associate of my earlier days whose recollections might have aided mine. All were dead. I alone survived of those who had acted in the scenes I have here faintly endeavoured to retrace." Henry Lord Brougham was in his ninetieth year before his task was finished. As we read his description of himself at eighty-three we call to mind the poet's lines—

Unlike that Arthur who, with lance in rest,
From spear to plume a star of tournament,
Dashed through the lists at Camelot and charged
Before the eyes of ladies and of kings.

Not less dissimilar must he have been to the fiery champion of an outraged queen and to the unwearied candidate who, while canvassing Yorkshire and performing his duties at the Bar, almost outdid the labours of Hercules. It seems singular that the autobiography of a veteran who, in 1867, was writing to the Queen for permission to publish certain parts of a certain correspondence, should end at so distant a period as that at which he and his Government "were turned out in November, 1834." But if 'tis pity, it is also true that the date, so far as public matters are concerned, is properly chosen for the stopping-point. The race of the great Henry Brougham was run; his sun was setting, though a long time would yet elapse ere it sank altogether from sight. The last volume, fortunately, does not end with the autobiography; there are some additional pages, for which the reader will be thankful. Brougham's triumph in Yorkshire, acceptance of the Chancellorship, and behaviour at the crisis of 1832 are, of course, the most interesting auto-biographical points; but the additional pages, few as they are, may, perhaps, be generally considered more attractive than all the rest together, for they are filled with personal sketches, drawn by Brougham's own hand, of several amongst the most distinguished of his contemporaries. Lord Holland, Scarlett (Lord Abinger), Lord Plunkett, John Wilson Croker, Lord Granville, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Durham and Louis Philippe are those whose portraits are sketched; and Sydney Smith's celebrated saying about Lord Russell, in the days of his famous Lord Johnhood, is stated to have had "some foundation." The general effect of the autobiography will, no doubt, be different in different cases; but many a reader will be induced by it to form rather a lower than a higher opinion than he was wont to hold touching kings and counsellors of the earth, and reluctantly to admit that the greatest men, if they ever sacrifice "number one" to patriotic considerations, seem to assume the conscious attitude and to repeat the self-laudatory ejaculation of our old friend little Jack Horner.

It is not customary to say anything about the binding of a book; but some customs are more honoured in the breach than the observance. Let, therefore, the binder have his due, so far as handsomeness and appropriateness of cover are concerned, for *Egypt of the Pharaohs* and of the *Kodiré*, by F. Barham Zincke (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The author, who, unless memory be strangely treacherous, has been before now

encountered, and was found to be a very observant traveller, having much that was well worth reading to relate about America and American schools, has done excellent service by putting upon record his impressions, for the most part derived from personal experience, of that old historic land which was once synonymous with the house of bondage. Between the Pharaohs and the Kédivé are a multitude of generations; but the ancient country has never ceased to excite interest, from the time of the passage made by the Israelites through the Red Sea to the opening of the Suez Canal. It is more than probable that for some time to come readers will refer to Wilkinson for information about the "Ancient Egyptians." But our author, though he can take no higher rank than that of a tourist, deserves to be regarded as a writer whose personal observations, original remarks, and practical views make him worthy of being consulted by all who desire to have something more than picturesque and sentimental descriptions of the peculiarities belonging to modern Egypt. Touching the canalisation of the isthmus, he is particularly outspoken, and he propounds opinions, backed by statistics, which, even if they be open to objection, at any rate appear to be founded on reason, and are on that account not to be lightly passed over. He himself went through the Suez Canal and he gives a tolerably interesting account of his transit. He comes to the conclusion that the grand achievement of M. Lesseps will be, or may be, advantageous to us both in the commercial and the military way; but he does not seem to think that Egypt itself will derive much benefit from the enterprise. Few things escape his notice, and he pleads the cause of Egyptian turtles in a manner which should touch the heart or bowels of an alderman. "Something ought to be done, and might be done," he says, "to mitigate their long fast from Aboukir Bay to London;" but, as things are, "it is hard lines for an Egyptian turtle when he once gets turned on his back in Aboukir Bay. After that, for the remaining term of his natural life it is all Ramadan with him, after sunset as well as after sunrise." "Ramadan," as Polonius would have said, "is good;" and is an instance of the quiet, grim humour which is noticeable in a generally lively and readable volume.

In the year 1585, on a gloomy night of July, Captain John Davis, of the good ship Sunshine, which had been "fitted out by divers opulent merchants of London for the discovery of a north-west passage," had his ears assailed by a confused uproar "like noises in a swound;" and on a similar night in the same month of the year 1869 Captain John Bartlett, of the good ship Panther, which had been "fitted out for a summer voyage by a party in pursuit of pleasure," was warned by similar sounds to put off in a boat and look carefully about him, and he discovered that the Panther was in the identical spot at which Captain Davis, of the Sunshine, had been similarly admonished of his perilous situation "nearly three hundred years before." The Panther, indeed, was dangerously close to "Greenland's icy mountains;" and how she was extricated from her critical position, and thenceforth carried her passengers and crew on a leisurely trip in pursuit of the picturesque and the scientific, may be agreeably ascertained from *The Land of Desolation*, by Isaac J. Hayes, M.D. (Sampson Low and Co.). The book contains certainly not fewer than forty illustrations, which are, in almost every case, striking as well as beautiful, and faithfully characteristic, no doubt, of the remarkable scenery and personages encountered by the intrepid voyagers, who, it is understood, belong or belonged to the enterprising nation of our Transatlantic cousins. The author is very favourably known as a writer and explorer by a former work called "The Open Polar Sea;" and his new volume is not likely to diminish the number of his friends and admirers. There are some things which you prefer to, and others which you must, do by proxy, and in the former or the latter category are to be placed the greater part of the deeds performed and the adventures met with by Dr. Hayes and his comrades. It is not everybody who can hope to personally investigate the wonders of Greenland, witness the birth of an iceberg, chase the white bear by steam, and take, paradoxical as it may sound, a photograph by the light of a midnight sun; but all this, and much more, any reader may do by adopting Dr. Hayes as his agent, for "qui facit per alium facit per se." At p. 259 there is a remark which is not, at the first blush, calculated to give an Englishman the evidently intended impression touching the "Land of Desolation," where "the sun is not seen in winter," says the author, "for more than a hundred days." In England that would be considered a pretty fair allowance; but difference in the divisions and duration of seasons is, no doubt, to be taken into consideration.

A benefactor in at least two ways is he who not only supplies the material for a most entertaining and extraordinary narrative, but also offers to this over-populated country a chance of remunerative colonisation. And such a narrative, combined with such an offer, is to be found in *Queen Charlotte Islands*, by Francis Poole, C.E., edited by John W. Lyndon (Hurst and Blackett). Mr. Poole, we are told, is "the only educated Englishman who has ever lived on Queen Charlotte Islands" (in the North Pacific, for there is another group of the same name, and, as Americans would say, of "no account," in the South Pacific Ocean); and we regret to say that his adventures, which were neither few nor tame; his work, which was laborious; and his exposure, which was frequent and excessive, have prevented him from sooner setting before the public the result of his experience, and from taking upon himself the whole burden of preparing his very interesting volume for publication. He seems, however, to have found a very competent and sympathetic editor, who, in his preface, makes some assertions deserving of the most serious attention. The islands says the editor, "form together a healthy, picturesque territory, rich in natural resources and well adapted to colonisation;" and so much may undoubtedly be collected from the volume. "Nevertheless," he continues, "for the space of nearly a century, during which they have belonged to England, no serious attempt has been made to colonise them. Even the Admiralty survey is still wanting. There they lie, waste and fallow, yet marvellously productive, and awaiting nothing but Anglo-Saxon capital, enterprise, and skill to return manifold profit to those who will embark in the venture." The capital is, perhaps, where the shoe pinches; for the emigrant generally has it not, and he who has it needs not to leave his own country. What Mr. Poole had to endure may be surmised from one of his stories about the "horrors" to which he was subjected when to him "was assigned the place of honour in the family couch—namely, under the same blanketing with the chief and his daughter." It is like a newspaper account of the sleeping accommodation in Bethnal-green; but, then, in Bethnal-green, even if you did knock your head against the bedpost and suddenly wake up, you would not have revealed to you by the flare of the fire "at least a hundred scalps fastened round the top of the pole." Indeed, in Bethnal-green there would probably be no fire at all.

It is a little late in the day for Mexico under Maximilian, by J. J. Kendall, late Captain of H.M. 44th and 6th Regiments (T. Cautley Newby). The short-lived Emperor of Mexico,

heroic as he was, has left hardly any political or historical memory.

The Knight is dust,
And his good sword rust;
His soul is with the saints we trust.

And there is no more to be said about the noble victim of a grand mistake. And yet the volume is neither ill-written nor uninteresting; it contains a great deal of information about Mexico; it is the work of one who appears to have served the luckless Emperor faithfully and affectionately; and it reminds the reader, in those parts in which the writer gives vent to his bitter feelings, of the saying attributed to Nelson, "Love your enemies, my lads; but hate a Frenchman like the devil."

Disease is always with us; its treatment is always a cause of anxiety; allopathy and homeopathy are always questions which even unprofessional persons are prone to discuss; and, therefore, *Applied Homœopathy; or, Specific Restorative Medicine*, by William Bayes, M.D. (Henry Turner and Co.), is hereby recommended to the notice of all whom it may seem to concern. It has a copious index, which will enable the morbid to refer at once to whatever may bear upon their "particular weakness." Common-sense and extreme candour appear to be amongst the author's salient qualities.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Yesterday week was the eightieth day of the Tichborne trial, and the tenth of the Attorney-General's speech for the defence. The learned gentleman, in reminding the jury of the part which Mr. Baigent had taken in reference to the affidavits filed in this case, brought several facts before their notice tending to rebut the statement of that gentleman, that he had never "prepared" any witnesses. He contrasted the course followed by Baigent with that which would be pursued in an honest action, in which the attorney would see the witness, take down their proof of what could be said, and not resort to acts and contrivances to procure evidence. Father Cooper and Father Guy had been called on behalf of the claimant; but, although they were both respectable witnesses, their testimony really went for very little. After speaking of the plaintiff's unwillingness to visit Stonyhurst, Sir John Coleridge narrated the circumstances connected with the arrival of the lock of hair from Melipilla nearly four years ago. The claimant and his friends treated it as Roger Tichborne's hair; but at the time there was no Chili Commission spoken of. After that Commission, however, it was suggested for the first time that the hair was probably not Roger's, and the Attorney-General believed that, when carefully looked at, this lock of hair would be found conclusive of the case. Attention was next drawn to the Burton Constable expedition, and to the special reason why Mr. Baigent accompanied the claimant on that occasion.

In resuming his speech for the defendants, on Monday, the principal point on which the Attorney-General touched was the absence of several important documents from the mass of papers belonging to the Dowager, which the claimant was ordered to deposit in the Court of Chancery shortly after her death. Next, the learned counsel dwelt upon the fact that, although the plaintiff had made arrangements to go to Australia and Chili with the commissions which went out to examine witnesses, he did not accompany either. Sir John Coleridge suggested that there might be some reason why the plaintiff did not like to leave England; and it was this—he had previously paid various sums, under the cloak of secrecy and disguise, to the Ortons, and it would have been dangerous to go away and leave their demands unsatisfied, more especially as it did not appear that his advisers knew anything of his connection with them. Afterwards, when the weekly allowance to Charles Orton was discontinued, he went to the defendants' solicitor, and stated that the claimant was his brother. There was something, said the Attorney-General, in the Orton business which they could not unravel, and a great deal upon that head yet remained unexplained. The relations between the plaintiff and his legal advisers formed the subject of some severe criticism; and the failure of Serjeant Ballantine to put Mr. Holmes into the witness-box was strongly commented upon. In any other case, and under similar circumstances, he would have expected either his Lordship or the jury to interfere, or the counsel on the other side to withdraw from its conduct. But the Tichborne trial still lasted he could scarcely tell how.

On Tuesday the Attorney-General traced the management of the claimant's case in Mr. Mojen's hands after it had been given up by Mr. Holmes. The letters, however, which Mojen wrote to Baigent showed clearly that he had no confidence either in the case or in the plaintiff; and no doubt, by this time at all events, he saw how the truth was. The learned counsel next made some comments respecting Mr. Cater and his testimony, contending that it was of little value. Attention was also drawn to the manner in which his affidavit was used in connection with the floating of the Tichborne bonds. Reference was particularly made to a letter from Mr. Spofforth to Cater, when the latter was returning to Australia, asking him to make inquiries for Arthur Orton's address, and promising, if he brought Orton to England in time for the trial, £500 for each of them. In commenting upon the evidence of identification which had been laid before the jury, and the way in which the witnesses gave their evidence, Sir John Coleridge stated that he should call Mr. Alfred and Mr. Henry Seymour, Lady Doughty, and Mrs. Radcliffe, who, after the fullest opportunities of observation, would avow their unhesitating conviction that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne. A great part of the Attorney-General's other observations were directed to an analysis of the evidence as it bore upon the points of alleged similarity of certain physical developments in the claimant as compared with Tichborne.

The Attorney-General began, on Wednesday, by referring at great length to the accident which occurred to the eyelid of Roger Tichborne whilst on a voyage from Havre to Valparaiso. On that occasion a fish-hook suspended from a beam entered his eyelid, and an operation had to be performed to get it out. In March, 1867, the claimant was examined by Dr. Lipscombe, and at that time he never made the slightest reference to this accident. It was clear he did not do so simply because he knew nothing about it. It was incredible that if he was the real Roger Tichborne he should not have made some allusion to this accident in 1867, considering the great importance that had since been attached to the affair. The claimant had since given different versions as to how the accident happened, and had fallen into thorough confusion over it. The fact was that his stories upon this subject had been fabricated, and were utterly inconsistent with the truth. The same might be said of the plaintiff's account of the marks on his ankles. The doctors who had examined these marks would not swear that they might not have been of very recent infliction, and the suggestion of the defence was that they never were inflicted until after McCann had drawn attention to the fact that the real Roger Tichborne had been bled in the ankles, and would, therefore, have marks there. After drawing attention to other physical peculiarities of the claimant, as compared with those

of Roger Tichborne, the Attorney-General went on to say that evidence would be called from Chili and Australia to show that Arthur Orton had upon his left arm the letters "A. O." and to have left these letters untouched would have been fatal to the claimant's case. The doctors would say that the mark on the left arm of the plaintiff was just such as would be produced by attempting to obliterate the letters "A. O." Roger Tichborne was tattooed largely, yet the claimant had no tattoo marks upon him. If this fact alone could be proved beyond doubt, it must be fatal to the claimant.

The tattooing of Roger Tichborne was again the subject of the Attorney-General's remarks on Thursday. Sir J. Coleridge said it would be proved by several witnesses that Roger was tattooed upon the left arm on two separate occasions and by two persons; and he apprehended that if those physical differences between Roger and the plaintiff were established it would put an end, at all events, to any other case than the Tichborne case. Some strictures were then made on Dr. Lipscombe's conduct in the case. As to the one plain mark on the plaintiff which was congenital, the brown mark on the side, the Dowager said "she" never saw it. The cross-examination of the plaintiff was then entered into. The jury had heard much and would hear more of the correspondence of Roger Tichborne. They had already some idea of what sort of a man he was, and must form their own opinion as to what such a man would have done had he escaped from the Bell, and been prevented for years from coming home. Would he have gone to an unknown attorney, have refused to see the members of the family, or to see a number of persons together, and have sought prepared and secret interviews? Would he have gone to his mother, aided by a strange attorney and a man whom he had picked up in a betting-room? Above all, would the real Roger, under the circumstances, have surrounded himself with Rouse and Baigent, Bulpitt, Miss Braine, Carter, McCann, and Bloxham? And with such persons would he have gone up and down the country catching up people in public-houses, and converting poor soldiers by stories of Mrs. Hayes's rook and the number upon the hoof of a trooper's horse? What the real Roger would have done would have been to go at once to the Seymours, the Greenwoods, to Lady Doughty, his most intimate friend, and others of the family. Among many alleged discrepancies between Roger and the claimant were the following:—The plaintiff could not speak a word of French, though it was Roger's mother tongue for fifteen years, and his chief tongue until he was twenty-three; plaintiff stated that he had confessed to the Abbé de Salice, whilst Roger had never confessed to him; Miss Nangle and Roger were prepared together for their first communion, and made each other presents on the occasion; but of all this the plaintiff knew nothing. A person named Gossein was in Sir J. Tichborne's service from 1829 to 1845, but the plaintiff said this was untrue, but Mr. Gossein would prove that it was true; the plaintiff said that his father did not go with him to Stonyhurst, but father Brindle did, whilst the fact was that Father Brindle did not, but Roger's father did go with him. The Attorney-General said that the plaintiff's knowledge of the Stonyhurst life was a blank, and contrasted with the knowledge of other parts of Roger's life which the plaintiff had an opportunity of getting up.

Sir R. P. Collier was, last Saturday evening, entertained at a banquet by a number of his former colleagues at the Bar. The chair was occupied by the Attorney-General.

Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, has been appointed Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham, in the room of Mr. Justice Quain.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed by the Home Secretary to the Recordership of Lincoln, in the place of the late Hon. G. C. Vernon.

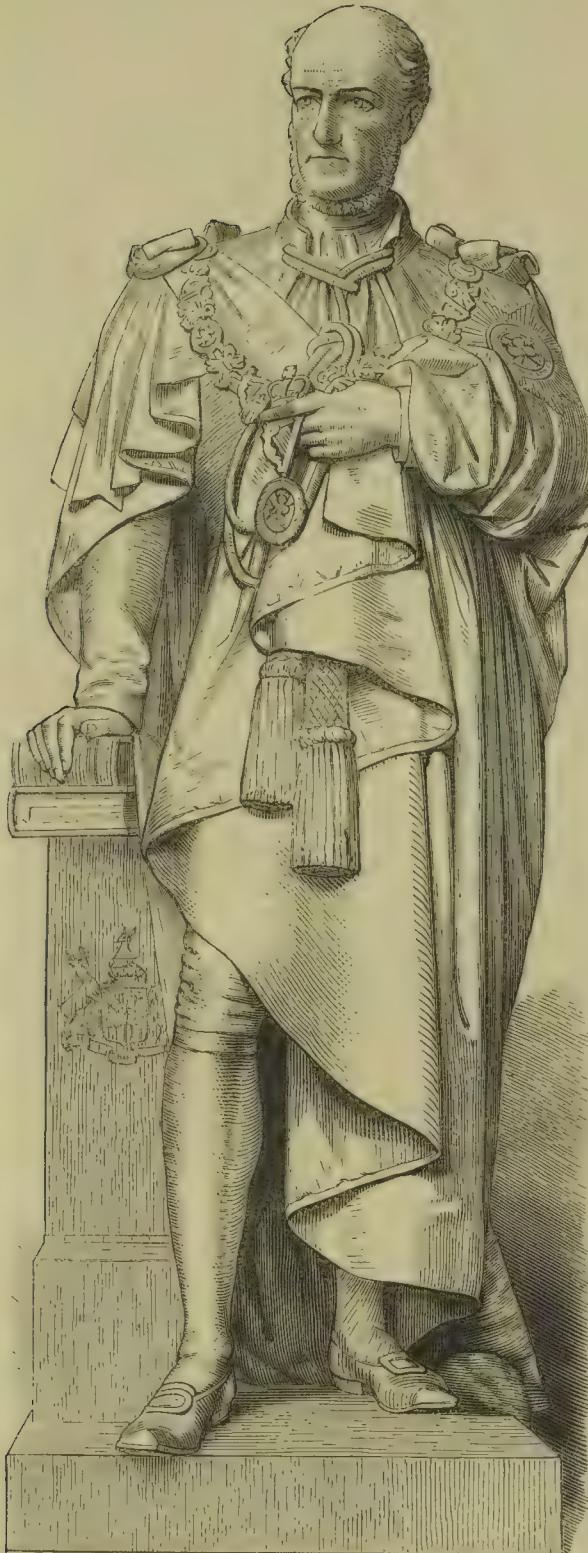
Vice-Chancellor Bacon granted, on Wednesday, an injunction against Mr. Tremlett, a veterinary surgeon, who carries on his business under the rooms in Old Bond-street occupied by Mr. Gullick, an artist. The plaintiff's case was that Mr. Tremlett, in the course of his business, had used a forge so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff, from the smoke and noise produced, but the evidence showed also that he had been annoyed by the burning of assaftactia.

In the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, an action, "Irwin v. Richards," for libel on the plaintiff, a solicitor, in a novel entitled "So Very Human," was terminated by defendant apologising, paying costs, and giving £50 to a charity.

A judgment was given on Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench of some importance with respect to the custody of a child, whose deceased father was a Protestant and mother a Roman Catholic. The father died about eleven years ago, and the mother since then had been in and out of various workhouses. Six or seven months ago the mother, being in consumption, went into a hospital, and a benevolent lady, with her consent, obtained admission for the child into a Protestant establishment for destitute children at Ealing. The mother, being now in a dying state, wished the child to be handed over to a Roman Catholic institution. The Court said that religion had nothing to do with the case, and decided that the application of a mother who was dying and who was a pauper could not be bona fide. The child therefore remains at Ealing.

The second January Session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. The trial of Benson for obtaining, by false pretences, £1000 from the Mansion House French Fund for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded was again postponed, as the prisoner is still too ill to appear. James Newbound, a labourer, charged with cheating the War Office by enlisting in several different divisions of the Reserve Force, thereby obtaining duplicate fees and allowances to a considerable amount, was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Esther Alkington, a girl fifteen years of age, was convicted of arson, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. At Tuesday's sitting three foreigners, who had committed several burglaries in different parts of London, were each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The grand jury having returned a true bill against James Pettingale for the murder of his wife, the trial was postponed to the next Sessions. On Wednesday Vere Dawson de Vere Hunt, aged forty-two, who was convicted of fraud at the last Session, was brought up to receive judgment. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said it was clear that the prisoner had of late been living by his wits, and it was melancholy to see a man belonging to a respectable family, and of good education, who was once possessed of considerable property, in such a position. He sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment. Henry Seltzmel, a German, was indicted for the manslaughter of John Dickens; but, as the prisoner was of unsound mind and unfit to plead, he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. Patrick Knockley was convicted of the manslaughter of Harriet Miskin, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Mrs. Robinson, a lady residing at Thornton Heath, was, at Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, fined £5 and costs for removing in a cab a servant suffering from smallpox.



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD FARNHAM, AT CAVAN.

THE LATE LORD FARNHAM.

It will be remembered that the late Lord Farnham, Henry Maxwell, seventh Baron, elder brother of the present Lord Farnham, was killed, together with his wife, in a frightful manner, on Aug. 20, 1868, by the accident to the Irish limited mail-train, at Abergel, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The train ran into some wagons laden with petroleum-oil, set fire to the liquid, and several passenger carriages, with the persons in them, were entirely burnt in a few minutes. The lamented nobleman whose life was so disastrously ended was not quite seventy years of age. He was one of the Representative Peers for Ireland, and had formerly sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Cavan. A marble statue of him was erected, shortly before Christmas, in the Farnham Gardens at Cavan, opposite Farnham-street, the principal entrance to that town from the railway. It was provided by a subscription among the tenantry of the Farnham estates. The sculptor, Mr. S. C. Lynn, of Belfast, has produced a graceful, dignified, and pleasing figure, and a faithful likeness of the deceased, who is represented as wearing the robes of a knight of St. Patrick, with the collar of that order round his neck. The statue is nearly 8 ft. high; the granite pedestal and plinth rise to above 9 ft. The material of the statue is Campanello marble, which has seldom been used by our sculptors. It is perfectly white, colder in tone than the Sicilian, of greater hardness and durability, and free from the blue streaks too often found in statuary marble. The effect is said to be very good.

STATUE OF ROBERT HALL.

The Rev. Robert Hall, an eminent minister of the Baptist religious society, and one of the greatest masters of English oratorical style, died about forty years ago. Some of his occasional sermons, like the essays of his contemporary the Rev. John Foster, will long be preserved and studied for their literary merit, and for their value as expressions of moral



STATUE OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL, AT LEICESTER

sentiment and thought. In this respect they are highly esteemed by many readers who do not share the peculiar views of the Evangelical Dissenters. Mr. Hall resided eighteen years in Leicester, being the minister of a Baptist congregation in Harvey-lane; and a statue of him is now erected by public subscription in that town. It stands in De Montfort-square, where it was unveiled last week, and formally presented to the Mayor, Mr. John Stafford, by the chairman of the memorial committee, Mr. J. Baines, the late Mayor of Leicester; an appropriate speech being first delivered by the Rev. J. P. Mursell. The statue, which is of marble, was admired by all who saw it, amongst whom were several who had a personal recollection of Mr. Hall. The sculptor, Mr. J. Birnie Philip, is to be congratulated upon his success in this acceptable work of art.

NEW BANK AT NEWCASTLE.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne branch of the National Provincial Bank of England is established in a new building, of which we give an illustration. The external front in Mosley-street is 85 ft. 6 in. in length, the Dean-street front is 36 ft. 6 in., and the height of the elevation is 74 ft. The building is constructed of Kenton stone, and is fireproof throughout. The banking-room, on the ground floor, is 72 ft. in



NEWCASTLE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

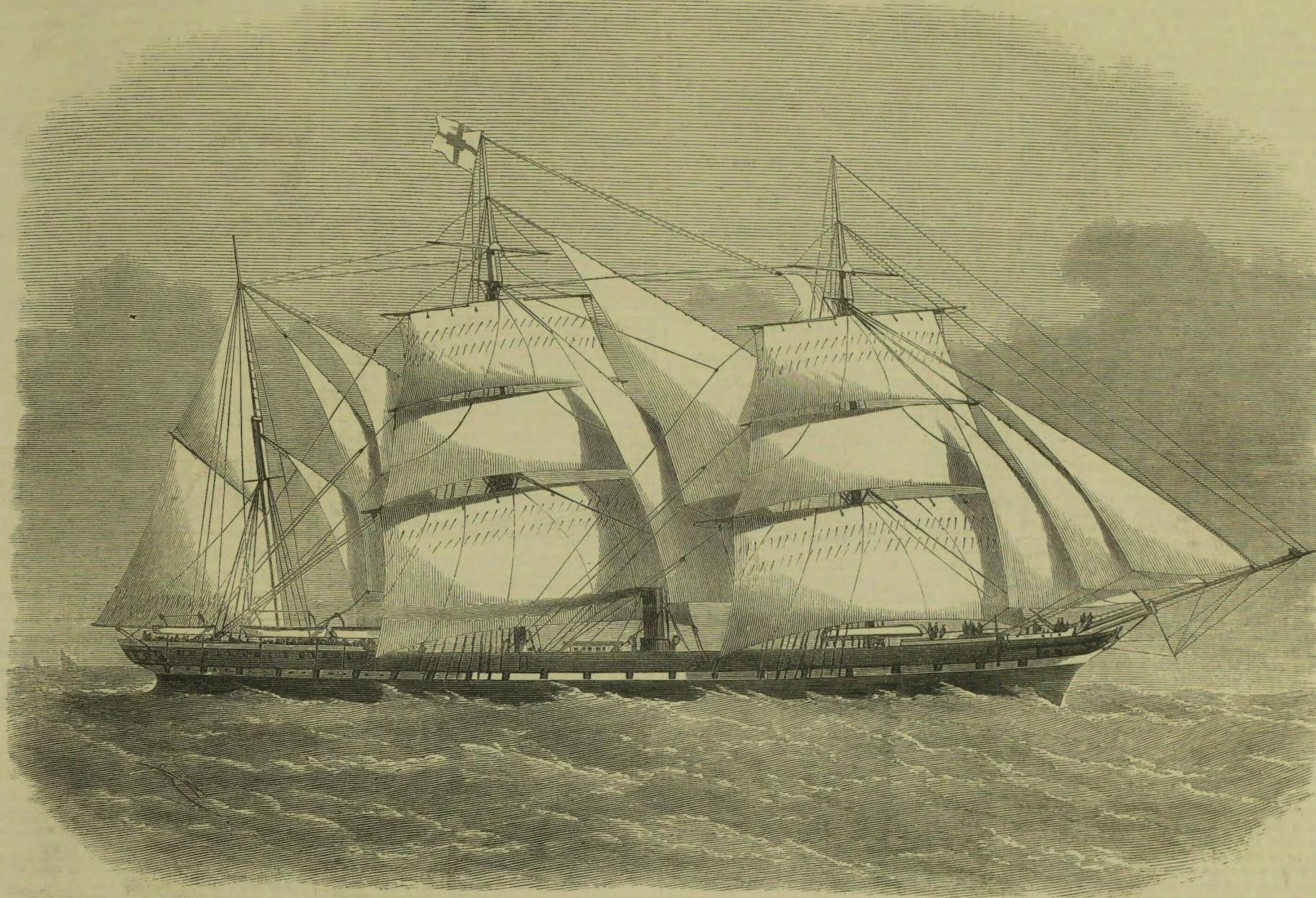
length by 27 ft. 9 in. in width, and with a height of 22 ft. It is lighted by seven windows, the glass of which is embossed and protected by cast-iron grilles. The upper portion of the building is occupied as offices for commercial and legal purposes. Below the banking-rooms are three strong rooms, one of which is 41 ft. in length by 12 ft. 6 in. in width; these are reached by separate staircases. Mr. Joseph Elliot, of Newcastle and South Shields, is the contractor for the whole of the works, with several subcontractors; the architect is Mr. John Gibson, of Great Queen-street, Westminster. The cost of the building was about £14,000.

NEW STEAM-SHIPS.

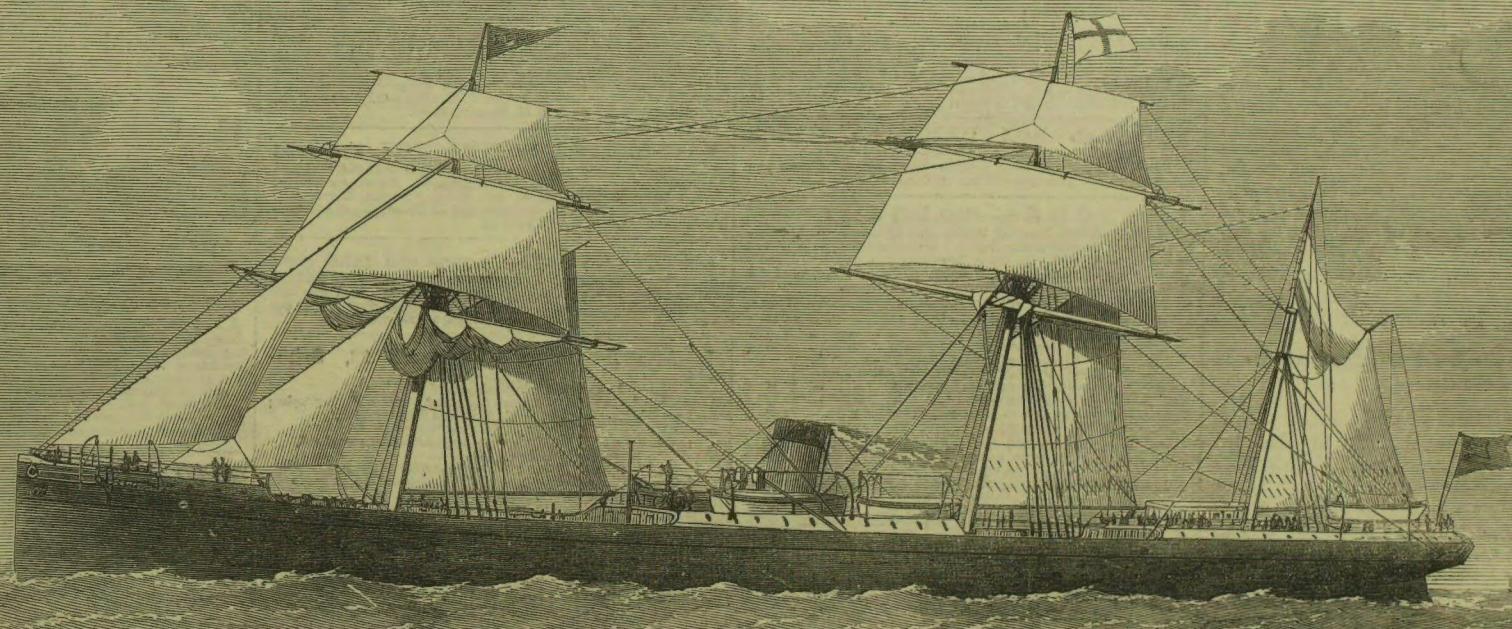
We give illustrations of two fine new steam-ships lately added to the British mercantile fleet—the Northumberland, belonging to Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, of London, for Australian traffic; and the Bertha, one of the Red Cross line, for India via the Suez Canal, belonging to Messrs. C. M. Norwood and Co., of Hull.

The Northumberland was built by her owners, and, having been launched in September, started on Dec. 28 for her first voyage to Melbourne. She is 270 ft. in length, 38 ft. in extreme breadth, 23 ft. in depth, and has a burden of 1898 tons. Her screw propeller, of 16 ft. diameter and of 22 ft.

N E W S C R E W S T E A M - S H I P S.



THE NORTHUMBERLAND MONEY WIGRAM LINE, LONDON TO MELBOURNE.



THE BERTHA, RED CROSS LINE, HULL AND LONDON TO CALCUTTA, BY THE SUEZ CANAL.

pitch, is made to be raised when the ship is sailing; and the funnel, being of telescopic construction, may be lowered at such times. The engines, by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Co., are of 300-horse power nominal, but are capable of working at 1500-horse power. They are on the compound or double cylinder principle, with one smaller cylinder and one larger, but so arranged that the steam passes from the smaller to the larger without an intermediate receiver, saving the loss of power. The stroke of both cylinders is 4 ft.; they are steam-jacketed. The steam pressure, in ordinary working, is 50 lb. to the square inch, while the boilers are made strong enough for 80 lb., and have been proved to 160 lb.; they are fitted with a super-heater for the steam. The engines have surface condensers and all other modern improvements. The cabins of the Northumberland are in general arranged like those of the Somersetshire, a ship of the same line, but with additional skylights and means of ventilation for the second cabin.

The second steamer, the Bertha, was built by Messrs. Oswald and Co., of Pallion, Sunderland, and has just been completed. Her length over all is 313 ft., but 302 ft. between perpendiculars; her breadth of beam is 35 ft., and her depth of hold is 25 ft. 4 in. Her gross registered tonnage is 2220 tons, net registered tonnage 1423 tons. The engines, designed by Mr. W. Oswald, are of 250-horse power nominal, but are effective to 1200-horse power; they are of the inverted cylinder compound condensing type, with some improvements. The vessel is rigged as a barque, with iron lower masts and square yards, and with the patent reefing topsails. She can be steered either from the stern or from amidships, and both the steering apparatus and the engine-room are under the control of the master by Gisborne's patent telegraph. There is accommodation for fifty first-class passengers, and for second-class passengers also; the first-class saloon, 50 ft. long, is elegantly and luxuriously fitted. The Bertha arrived in the Thames, from Sunderland, on the 15th ult., and took in her cargo in the Victoria Dock: she sailed on the 25th, under the command of Captain T. Lawrence.

THE LYONS EXHIBITION.

On Monday a committee meeting was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of considering the best means to be taken to ensure the proper representation of the United Kingdom at the International Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial Products and Works of Art, to be held at Lyons from May to October next. It was announced that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, under whose patronage the Exhibition was to be held, had promised that the French Government would furnish the medals to be awarded by the international juries, and that the committee of organisation at Lyons would defray the expenses of the London Committee to the extent of 6000f. It was resolved to communicate with the various Chambers of Commerce in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and elsewhere, and to suggest to the mayors of the cities and towns most interested in Continental trade the advantage of immediately forming local committees to obtain exhibitors, the manufacturers mentioned as most important being those included in the classes for textile fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, raw and manufactured products, and food. Arrangements were being entered into for the conveyance of goods to the exhibition at reduced rates by the several railway companies and by vessels from London.

The productions exhibited will, it is said, be divided into nine groups:—1, Silk, raw material, machinery, and manufactures; 2, textile fabrics, clothing, and other objects worn on the person; 3, furniture and decorative objects for use in dwellings; 4, machines, implements, and tools; 5, products of the extractive industries; 6, alimentation; 7, agriculture and horticulture; 8, materials and processes of the liberal arts; and, lastly, works of art. The articles for exhibition will be received at Lyons during March next, and pictures and other works of art will be admitted free of charge. All possible facilities will be given to exhibitors for the sale of their productions, but no object exhibited must be withdrawn until after the closing of the exhibition.

The offices of the London Committee are at 3, Castle-street, Holborn.

The annual regimental ball of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers took place at the Stratford Townhall on Thursday.

Sir James Weir Hogg will be made a Privy Councillor on his retirement from the Indian Council.

Two thousand colliers on Tuesday assembled at Blaenavon, and resolved to join other miners and cease work unless the masters conceded an advance 10 per cent in wages on Feb. 1 instead of on March 1, as promised.

Miss Musgrove, matron of the Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, committed suicide, on Tuesday, by throwing herself out of a window. She had given notice to leave.

Mr. James Stansfeld, father of the President of the Local Government Board, died recently at Halifax, in his eightieth year. The deceased gentleman, who was until recently Judge of the Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Holmfirth County Courts, took an active part in the promotion and direction of the Mechanics' Institute in the first-named town, of which he was president many years.

NEW MUSIC.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Admired Sacred Melodies. Arranged for the Piano, Illustrated with a beautiful Vignette after Raphael. Complete in 12 books, 5s each; or in 4 vols., cloth, 12s each; ditto, Piano Duets, 12 books, 6s. each; with ad lib. Accompaniments for flute, violin, and violoncello, 1s. each. All at half price, free by post.

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THE THANKSGIVING DAY.—The National Anthem, GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES (BRINLEY RICHARDS), being in rehearsal in many parts of the United Kingdom, to prevent disappointment early application for copies is respectfully solicited by the sole publishers, Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. The song is published at 4s. Piano Solo, 4s.; Piano Duet, 4s. (post-free, half price); and Four-part Song, 4s.

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God Bless the Prince of Wales. By Miss Richards, 4s.
Far Away. Miss M. Lindner (Mrs. J. W. Bliss), 4s.
Ditto. Duet for Soprano and Contralto, 4s.
Happy be thy Dreamer. J. R. Thomas, 4s.
Ditto. Duet for Soprano and Contralto, 4s.
Her Bright Smile Haunts me Still. W. T. Wrighton, 4s.
Ditto. Duet for Soprano and Contralto, 4s.
The Liquid Gem. W. T. Wrighton, 4s.
Ditto. Duet for Soprano and Contralto, 4s.
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